goldstein funding stirs controversy

Al Goldstein, the man who launched a thousand epithets.

By RICHARD DONNELL

Al Goldstein's appearance at Middlebury last weekend cost the students $714. Goldstein, editor of **Screw** Magazine, appeared as part of the Pornography Conference sponsored by the Student Sex Information Service. The sum included a $500 honorarium, $50 for food and lodging for Goldstein, his wife and child and a $164 round trip air fare for three from New York.

The money was allocated by the Student Forum from the $5,000 speakers fund, which is part of the $69,392 Student Activities Budget it controls. Normally, such appropriations from the budget are made by the Finance Committee, a subcommittee of the Student Forum, consisting of three Forum members and three non-Forum members, all elected by the Forum. Paul Waterman, Forum member and non-voting chairman of the Committee, explained that the Committee decided to put the question before the Forum because of the controversial nature of the decision. Ordinarily the Forum is asked to decide on financial questions only in cases where an organization appeals the refusal of funds by the Finance Committee. "Our original vote was one in favor, one against, and three abstentions," Waterman said. Waterman, who can vote in the event of a tie, decided that it would be unwise to bring or refuse a speaker of disputed value on the strength of a two-to-one vote. "We wanted a broader base of support for whichever decision we made."

Brad Gay, Student Forum Chairman, told the **Campus** that part of the reason

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ssis conference: views on pornography

By HOPE ROSHETAR

How can you earn extra money selling Screw magazine on campus in your spare time? This is one of the many pieces of information students could discover at Middlebury's recent conference on Pornography.

On Thursday night, November 7, the Student Sex Information Service (SSIS) conference on pornography began with a lecture by Mr. Timothy Gould (Philosophy) on the difference between pornography and obscenity. Friday, the SSIS sponsored three showings of **The Devil in Miss Jones** a pornographic film which attracted large College crowds. The film was followed by a conference and discussion about pornography with Al Goldstein, editor of **Screw** magazine.

Both the lecture by Mr. Gould, held in Munroe Lounge, and the one by Mr. Goldstein in Wright Theater were heavily attended. The conference was concluded Saturday morning with an informal discussion involving Mr. Gould and Mr. Goldstein in Proctor Lounge.

Judging from the intense feelings generated by both men in their respective lectures, a major confrontation was expected on Saturday morning when Mr. Gould made an unscheduled appearance at the discussion. He had previously stated that he would not dignify Mr. Goldstein by debating him. During his lecture he called Mr. Goldstein a "gutless vermin" and even, in a sense a "rapist."

At the last minute, however, Mr. Gould decided that, having made these statements, it would not be proper to evade Goldstein. It is fortunate that he came, as the Vermont judge who was scheduled to debate Mr. Goldstein failed to appear.

However, the expected clash between the two men never materialized and the discussion was conducted in a quite civil manner which gradually evolved into an atmosphere of camaraderie.

The basic points in Mr. Gould's Thursday night lecture were the differences between obscenity and pornography, and the feeling of equality all people must feel as brother and sister. He began by stating that he was not speaking as a philosopher or a teacher, but as a socialist and a feminist. His purpose was to attempt to teach and warn of the dangers of obscenity. Like Thoreau, he asked to be pardonned for speaking about the issue rather than acting on it.

According to Mr. Gould, pornography is the portrayal of sexually desired forms designed to arouse lust. Obscenity is an expression of hostility to women, a reduction of sexual desire to its lowest denominator, which is filth.

Mr. Gould does not believe in censorship and is not opposed to pornography, but feels that it tends to the obscene and the expression of hostility and aggression towards women. From a socialist point of view, this hostility and agression is also directed against ourselves because we are all brothers and sisters. When pornography, which has its source in loneliness, becomes obscene and therefore detrimental to women, Mr. Gould states, "There is a womanly part of each man that is affronted by this."

Mr. Gould felt that to speak of pornography is to risk being obscene, but that, like Thoreau, he "cares not for the obscenity of our lives." We must express our togetherness as brother and sister now or it will never be achieved. This is why, according to Gould, he is speaking as a proponent of feminism against the presence of Al Goldstein whom he considers filth and a rapist for his treatment of women in **Screw**. He saw no reason for bringing such a spreader of to the campus and paying for this affront to women.

In response to a question, Mr. Gould emphatically stated that one could not compare Al Goldstein to Lenny Bruce. He stated, "Lenny Bruce was a committed man and a genius who took all of people's hostility upon himself to show the filth in humanity. Al Goldstein is just a gutless vermin."

Mr. Gould ended his lecture with a

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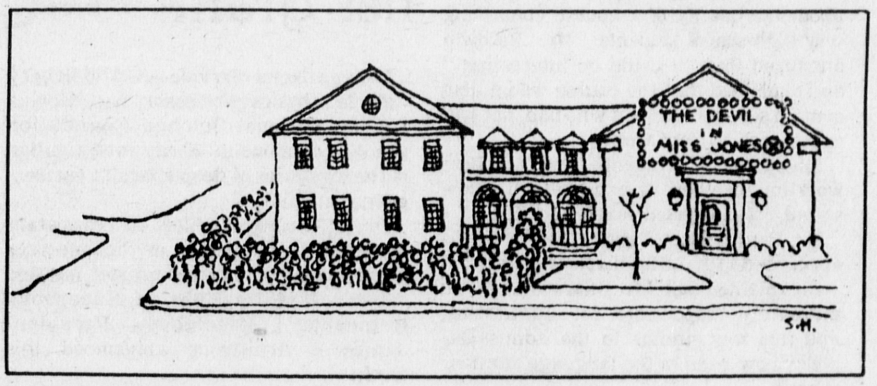

community council seeks honor code revision

By KAREN SLOAN

One minor matter and one major matter occupied the attention of the Community Council at their November 8 meeting.

The Council approved a resolution cutting the spring reading periods by one day to aid Buildings and Grounds in their preparations for Commencement. This means reading period will begin on May 17th, and finals will begin on the 20th, instead of the 21st.

The major discussion centered on problems with the Honor Code. Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien seemed to be concerned primarily with faculty tendencies to take matters of Code violations into their own hands rather than bringing them before the Judicial Council, as they should. Dean O'Brien therefore urged the Council to consider changing the words of the College Handbook to specifically require the faculty to bring such matters before the proper authorities. He said it was "intolerable to allow faculty members to handle these cases on their own."

The two opposing points of view on this problem were taken by Robert Gould (Physics) and Assistant Dean of Students Arnold McKinney. Mr. Gould felt that people should not be allowed to cheat whether or not all of the legal niceties were observed in apprehending and punishing them, while Dean McKinney thought that due process should be scrupulously observed in all cases so as to preserve students' rights. He also said that he would prefer that a few guilty students go free than to have individual rights violated.

Dean O'Brien also discussed the differences between the Middlebury College Honor Code and the Princeton Code on which ours is based, explaining that the Princeton Code was a student self-proctoring system, where students were honor-bound to report other students' cheating. At present under the Middlebury system, students are urged but not required to do so. The Student Forum has refused to pass a Code which specifically required students to inform on each other.

Another problem brought up was the limitations of the Honor Code, the fact that the Code does not cover take-home or self-scheduled exams, and term papers. At present, if a student is caught cheating on such an exam, there is no legal means to punish him. Dean O'Brien mentioned that in the Princeton system, take-home

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# of drama majors and summer geology

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The Educational Council decided not to give Middlebury college credit to participants in a summer geology program, and discussed the new Drama major program at its November 7 meeting.

Most discussion concerned a summer geology course, to be conducted by Professor Brewster Baldwin (Geology). The program would be sponsored by the National Science Foundation and would have both high-school students and teachers in the class.

Possible graduate education credit for the teachers participating in the program would be handled by the University to Vermont, so there was no discussion of the possibility of Middlebury granting graduate credit.

However, Mr. Baldwin also felt it would be appropriate to offer college credit to the high-school participants, as their experience in the course would be equivalent to an introductory geology course.

President of the College, James Armstrong, raised the problem that the College cannot normally give credit without charging for it, and the College would not charge for this course. Thus, if it were decided to offer credit, administrative and trustee approval would be required.

Dr. Armstrong suggested that the Council decide the educational question first, and if the idea of credits were approved, the financial problems could then be studied.

Mr. Baldwin indicated that he was prepared to conduct the course without offering credit, which was "an extra little carrot." He would prefer to offer credit, however, as it would be earned.

Menbers of the Council then raised several specific concerns about the program.

Mr. Allen Thiher (French) stated that he was uncomfortable with the idea of offering Middlebury College credit for a course which would not be open to Middlebury students.

Mr. William Ilgen (Spanish) wondered about the quality of a course containing only high-school students. Mr. Baldwin answered that "it could be interesting," and explained that the course would also contain science teachers who had not had experience in field work.

Speaking of students and teachers working together in a course, Baldwin stated, "It's a great levelling thing."

Mr. Paul Nelson (Political Science) was concerned with the admissions criteria. It was explained that Mr. Baldwin would be ultimately responsible for admissions, and this was similar to the admissions policy now used in the language summer schools.

President Armstrong was concerned with the idea of the College offering undergraduate credit for summer work, and said this could lead to a new major area of concern for the College. He was, still, in favor of finding some way the College could "fruitfully" relate to high-school students.

Armstrong then suggested the possibility of disregarding the question of credits, and simply awarding equivilancy certificates. These certificates would explain what had happened, and thus certify that the sutudents had received the equivilant of a college geology course. An individual college could then choose to accept this as transfer credit.

The idea of presenting a certificate would not have to be ratified by the trustees of the faculty, Armstrong added.

The Council then voted, and decided against offering College credit.

The Drama Program

The Council then discussed the wording of a proposal it will send to the faculty, outlining the reorganization of the Drama major. In the proposal, Drama would no longer be part of the English department, but would be a separate department, with a separate faculty.

A student would not be able to major in Drama, per se, but would follow an inter-departmental program, taking courses in drama. Chairman of the Council, Mr. Robert Gould (Physics) explained that there only had to be some way a student could follow a major with the word "drama" in it.

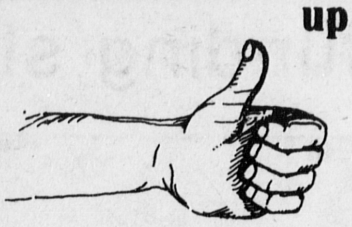
The proposal was set to read that a student could follow an "inter-departmental program that will lead to a coherent degree option." In other words, a student could graduate as a "French-Drama" major.

The Council decided that the reworded statement was agreeable.

The Council had been planning to discuss its role and function, but this was postponed until Mr. John Elder (English) could attend a meeting, as he had prepared a statement on this subject.

thumbs

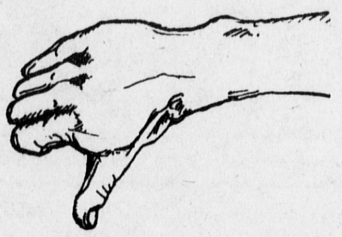
up



to new Weybridge Justice of the Peace, Paul Nelson, for taking the first step towards the institution of philosopher-kings.

to teachers interested in areas other than those they teach fall and spring.

down



to wasps in the music library.

to all who made fools out of themselves at the SSIS debates.

to people who steal Poctor mugs.

to those responsible for the field house not opening yet.

to rebates that stay the same while the comprehensive fee goes up.

to pinball machines that cheat.

faculty approves meeting nights

By GINNI JONES

The faculty passed the Community Council's recommendation to hold College meeting nights and the Athletic Policy Committee's recommendations to change the scheduling of Men's Golf and Men's Varsity Cross Country meets during the November 4 meeting.

Dean O'Brien, speaking for the Community Council, explained that the purpose of having two formal College meeting nights was to insure attendance at the majors' meetings by removing conflicting activities and by alleviating pressures of exams or papers due the following day.

The meetings will be held on Thursday nights, late in the semester. The Spring meeting will be used to elect the departmental advisory groups. At both meetings, the department's Student Forum representative will report back to the majors about the Forum's actions, and there will be a discussion of plans for the coming semester.

This proposal went into effect immediately, with the first meeting night to be held on November 21.

Professor Rudolf Haerle (Sociology), chairman of the Athletic Policy Committee, recommended changes in scheduling Men's Golf matches and Men's Varsity Cross Country meets. The change in both cases consisted of including traditional championships in total number of matches.

The reason was that matches have increasingly involved several teams and have become "traditional championships," which were unlimited. The new proposal limits the total number of matches.

Professor Robert Gould (Physics), chairman of the Educational Council, put on the floor a recommendation for the discontinuance of the English-Drama major. Gould stressed that the recommendation was a result of the unanimous vote of the department. Discussion was left for the December meeting when the proposal will be voted on.

Since this is a major educational policy, it must be proposed at one meeting, and voted on at another.

Professor Howard Munford (American Literature), chairman of the Faculty Council, announced that the Tenure Document would be ready for discussion at a special faculty meeting on November 21 at 4:00. The document will then be voted on at the regular December faculty meeting.

Munford said that the only substantial change from last year's proposal concerned the post-tenure review process. He added that during the discussion of tenure policy, "those of us who are on tenure ought to be guided by what the non-tenured believe is their best interests, within the limits of possibility."

President Armstrong announced that Professor Grant Harnest (Chemistry) had been presented the James Flack Norris Award for outstanding achievement in teaching Chemistry.

The minutes from the September 9 Faculty meeting and the October 23 and 30 Faculty meetings were passed without discussion.

winkler wins nsf grant

College News Service—A Middlebury College physics professor has won a $20,600 National Science Foundation grant to continue an X-ray investigation of the mysteries of deep space in our own galazy and others.

Dr. P. Frank Winkler, Jr., assistant professor of physics, won the one-year grant for support of his project entitled "X-ray Investigations of Supernova Remnants," Middlebury President James I. Armstrong announced this week.

Professor Winkler began work in the relatively new field of X-ray astronomy at M.I.T. last year, while on leave from Middlebury. He plans to use the grant to continue the analysis of data collected and returned to earth by the NASA satellite OSO-7, seventh in a series of orbiting solar observatories. The work is being carried out in collaboration with Dr. George W. Clark of the M.I.T. Center for Space Research.

Dr. Winkler will focus his study on a class of burned-out stars known as supernova remnants. Such a star ended its normal life thousands of years ago with an extremely violent explosion, or supernova. By studying the debris from supernova explosions, Dr. Winkler hopes to learn how much energy was released in the explosions and its effects on the surrounding region of space.

The Middlebury professor will continue to collaborate with the high-energy astrophysics team at M.I.T., working at Middlebury and in Cambridge. He will be assisted in his research by Middlebury physics majors Kathy Kash, and Frank N. Laird, both of whom are doing senior thesis research on the subject.

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forum postpones credit proposal

By RICHARD VOTTA

At the November 3 meeting of the Student Forum, a Supplementary Credit Proposal was presented for discussion by Christopher Ryer '76 of the Curriculum Working Group, but was not acted upon by the forum.

The proposal recommends that one quarter course credit be given for every three additional hours of required class, lab, or studio time outside the first three hours of regular class time, with a few minor restrictions. The purpose of giving such credit is to equalize the alleged discrepancy between those courses which schedule more than six hours per week and those which do not. These "intensive" courses include most science, studio art, and beginning language courses.

The debate which followed the reading of the proposal brought out several legitimate arguments against the revised system. Several Forum members expressed the belief that the difficulty of various courses cannot be accurately determined by the number of hours scheduled for the class.

Eve Ensler '75, in particular, felt that it is illogical to compare courses in two different disciplines, since the assumptions and the framework which underlie those two disciplines are dissimilar. She felt that any attempt to differentiate would rely on a value judgment, not a measured difference in difficulty.

To demonstrate the inconsistent reasoning behind the proposal, Steve Knowlton '75 remarked that if it were adopted, then "1/4 credit should be subtracted from Economics courses."

Dean Arnold McKinney explained to the Forum that when Middlebury changed from a credit hour to a course credit system at the time when 4-1-4 was instituted, a committee addressed itself to the problem of fitting into the new system those courses which traditionally received more credit. They concluded that all courses should be given equal credit.

Dean McKinney suggested that the Curriculum Working Group consult with the faculty members who were on that committee.

The Forum consequently deferred judgment on the credit proposal.

Shortened Reading Week

Dean Erica Wonnacott requested that the Forum accept a shortened reading week for Spring Term in order to provide more time for the Buildings and Grounds crew to clean the dormitories for parents and to prepare for commencement.

After a discussion, the Forum voted in favor of cutting one day off reading week. As a result, exams will end on Tuesday, May 27 instead of Wednesday, May 28. The Spring Term reading week is now three days long, as is the Fall Term reading week. As in recent years, students will be expected to leave within 24 hours of their last exam.

search committee elections

The election of two students to the Presendential Search Committee will be held this Sunday night at 7:00 p.m. in Munore Faculty Lounge. These two positions are open to all students at the college. Following Dr. Armstrong's resignation announcement at the November meeting of the trustees, it was decided that a committee should be set up to recommend a new President to the trustees. This group will be composed of 5 trustees, 4 faculty members (one from each division) and 2 students. Mr. Arnold LaForce, vice chairman of the Board of the College, will serve as its chairman. The procedural guidelines by which this body will operate will be decided by the committee members themselves at their first meeting.

It is necessary to emphasize the importance of the positions that are open to the students. This is the first time in the 175 year history of this college that students have been put on an advisory selection committee to choose a new president. The decision that this committee makes could influence every decision that is made by the Middlebury administration for the next decade. Keep in mind that this college has only had twelve presidents during its entire 175 year existence. Dr. Armstrong's term was a relatively short one; yet one cannot dispute that he has had a profound effect upon the workings of this institution.

Any students interested in these positions should be prepared to invest a substantial amount of time. Hoping that the decision to get student input in the search for a new president is a precedent setting one, it is imperative that the students on this year's committee do an outstanding job. Therefore, I would discourage from running those who are not seriously interested or do not have the time or willingness to invest the time. Each candidate should also be aware that it may be necessary to do some travelling (travel expenses will be covered by the College). It is customary for each candidate to give a speech when running for a college committee as well as to be prepared to answer any questions put forth by Student Forum members. Any students interested in running must attend this Sunday's meeting or submit a statement beforehand which can be read at the meeting.

The meeting is open to all.

Brad Gay '76
Chairman: Student Forum

Faculty Lunch Program

Approved also at the meeting was the reinstitution of the Faculty Lunch Program for this year. On both Thursday and Friday, students may invite a professor to a free lunch at any college dining facility, including those at the fraternities. The Forum will defray $1.00 of the cost, while Old Chapel will supply the remaining $.25.

While professors are eligible for only one free meal a week, they are encouraged to dine with students on other days also.

Other business included the election of Peggy Daniel '78 and Tom Carlson '78 to the MCAB Selection Committee. Along with two other appointed Forum members, two outgoing MCAB members, and Mrs. Flickinger (Student Activities Administrator), they will interview and select the MCAB members for next year.

gallenkamp appraises rigaud

BY CLAIRE CHRISTMAN

On Thursday afternoon, November 7, an attentive audience of students, faculty, and Middlebury community members, welcomed Dr. George V. Gallenkamp of Orwell, Vermont to Dana Auditorium for a lecture on the career and achievement of the artist Hyacinthe Rigaud. A scholar of Rigaud, Dr. Gallenkamp termed his subject, "the portraitist par excellence" of 17th century France, and in a polished, articulate style of his own, he surveyed some noted examples of this artist's genius.

Dr. Gallenkamp opened his presentation with slides of two portraits, one by Rigaud and the other by Nicholas de Largilliere. In their dissimilar representations of the same woman, Dr. Gallenkamp appraised the range of that century's art--"the great and the ingrate" as he humorously put it.

In sharp contrast to his contemporary, Largilliere, Rigaud did not indulge in the mannerist tendencies which pervaded the art of his country from the Flemmish and Italian schools. He pursued, instead, a vigorous yet controlled, expression of naturalism on his canvassses. Such a concern, explained Dr. Gallenkamp, marked Rigaud as an artist within native tradition, for it reflected that respect for verisimilitude, inherent in the French artistic heritage.

Hyacinthe Rigaud first rose to prominence during the reign of Louis XIV. Under the great king, he held honored tenure as the official portraitist to the court of Versailles, an appointment which Louis XV also sustained. His art, consequently, was charged with strict and formal resemblance to its subject. Yet, realism alone does not characterize the style which Rigaud perfected under these demands. As Dr. Gallenkamp observed, clinical, microscopic scrutiny does not define the nature of Rigaud's portraiture.

George Gallenkamp, Robert Reiff, and Glenn Andres.

While Rigaud was sensitive to physical fact, he also sought to invest his portraits with psychological subtleties. What resulted in his court painting, then, was a balanced fusion between actual description and suggestive characterization. Dr. Gallenkamp interpreted this harmonious relationship as "the golden mean of French naturalism."

He declared that Rigaud had taken portraiture "beyond realism to reality," through his blend of tempermental qualities with visual accuracy. To the artist's credit, Dr. Gallenkamp implied, his portraiture was selective, and in seeking those characteristics which both dignified and distinguished the sitter, Rigaud evolved an oeuvre appropiate to his reputation in the Splendid Century.

His portrait of la Palatine, sister-in-law to Louis XIV, typifies Rigaud's naturalism, as well as his own consciousness of a historical responsibility to the Bourbon line. Painted as she truly was - a massive unattractive woman - la Palatine nonetheless commands an impressive, if not awesome, presence in the picture. Through the artist's portrayal, she projects just those qualities which secured her exalted position at Versailles. The woman is shown monumentally for what she was, a homely, yet fearsomely influential member of the royal aristoi. And, in his portrait, Dr. Gallenkamp noted, Rigaud accords her the deference she rightly deserves.

Largilliere's "Palatine" clarifies the importance of Rigaud's naturalist sensibility. Largilliere chooses to flatter his sitter, rather than record her actual features. In his portrait, the woman assumes the coy pose of a flirtatious nymph. She becomes, according to Dr. Gallenkamp, "a 66 year old coquette," whose presence is both foolish and outrageous. There is little in this representation to esteem la Palatine to the viewer.

The dimensions of Rigaud's naturalism, Dr. Gallenkamp suggested, are best seen in his portrait of the Cardinal de Bouillin, whose name derived from one of the powerful houses in France. The painting dates from the peak of political tension between the Cardinal, who pretended to the Vatican in 1700, and ten years later, appropiated his ancestral properties to the Grand Alliance against France and Louis XIV. In his portrait, Rigaud captures not only a resemblance to the prelate, but his despotic ambitions as well. Sinister references draw overtly from the man's facial deformities and an uproar of drapery, while peculiar spatial relationships and the left handed orientation of the canvass enhance one's sense of displacement and malevolence.

Concluding his lecture with this portrait, Dr. Gallenkamp remarked that its particular genius went beyond a natural integration of psychic and physical characteristics. By interpreting the Cardinal de Bouillin as "a symbol of imminent fascism," Rigaud has also documented, for all time, the critical, domestic intrigue against Louis XIV, and his magnificent empire.

the middlebury campus

free man- cast carries weak play

By CAROL McAFEE

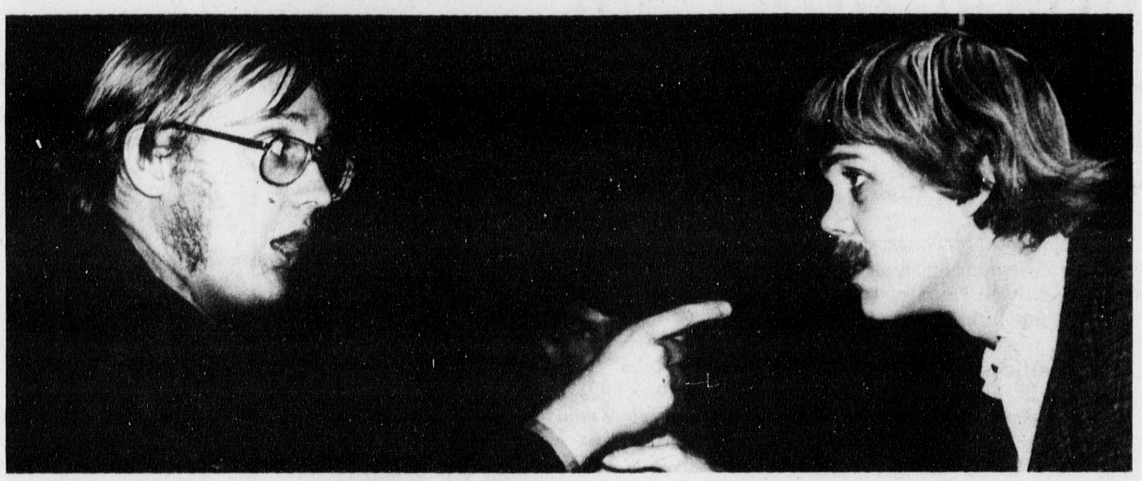
Tom Stoppard's play, "Enter a Free Man," should relinquish the limelight, and, hopping down off the stage, leave unobtrusively through the doors of a side exit. The actors, though, deserve to remain onstage and receive the choruses of our applause--for they have managed (somehow, by heroically fluffing-up the pillows, perhaps) to sustain the life of their perversely ailing, invalid script.

Why is Tom Stoppard's play doomed from the first? The paradoxical stalemate of freedom and bondage: "Man was born free and is everywhere in chains" --is the play's leitmotiv, an appealing one--for don't we all desire that Herculean strength that will barehandedly rip asunder the links of our iron shackles? The play's motif, then, is sound. So, what happened? It is the plot of the play which, confused, loses itself in a web of complexity.

Stoppard's play takes place in two locales, each a symbolic domain: the Riley home of reality and the neighborhood pub of illusion. The pub is George Riley's daily haunt, where he goes unfailingly every night, after leaving his wife and daughter with the martyr's parting words-- "I won't be back!" The significance of this assertion--"I won't be back"--concerns the motif of freedom: George intends to free himself from the drudge's world of "cooking, eating, and chattering." He enters the pub (every night) proclaiming boldly: "Enter a free man! Free as a proverbial bird...," and he (every night) returns home again, drawn back to mundane reality.

Stoppard should have contented himself with maintaining his primary focus-- this focus on freedom, illusory and real. Instead, the playwright insists on weaving other distracting motifs into the play, such motifs as marital relations and youth and age, the generation gap. These motifs are so confusing and inadequately sewn together that, rather than serving to support Stoppard's focus, they merely diffuse it.

A further confusion is suffered at intermission-time: several people got up to leave, thinking the play was over. The play had completed an apparent full circle, climax included, by this intermission-time. The rest of the play, for those who suffered to stay, was necessarily anti-climactical.



Joe Ochman as Harry, and Peter Wallace as George Riley.

So, we can see that Tom Stoppard ventured too far into the deep waters of philosophy and truth. His message of freedom drowns itself in the ludicrous confusion of numerous motifs. The play becomes maudlin. The result is like a child who attempts profundity of speech without knowing just yet all twenty-six letters in the alphabet.

But now, having done with pessimistic criticism of Mr. Stoppard, we can move towards greater optimism--a consideration of the actors themselves.

Peter Wallace, as George Riley, carried the play with magnanimous competence. His total immersion in the character of George Riley was always evident, from the jaw-workings of his mobile and agitated face, to his tottering about, to his nervously fluttering fingers. Peter Wallace conveyed to the audience a George Riley of quick-speaking free spirit, full of great illusions, great enthusiasms.

Cathy Baldwin, as the daughter Linda, was also excellent, particularly in the humorous father/daughter disputes, where she managed to portray both her love for her father and her dissatisfaction with him. Nancy Burns, as George's wife Persephone, did a commendable job also. The seaman, Able, played by Trey Hunt, added much comical relief to the performance, with his childlikke, innocent questionings given at exactly inappropriate times. At one point, for instance, when George Riley, speaking in his usual garrulous manner, says Rousseau's famous words: "Man was born free and is everywhere in chains," and then considering, suddenly asks: Who said that?" Sailor Able proposes timidly, "Houdini?"

Concluding our cast of characters, we have Harry, played by Joe Ochman; Florence, played by Claudia Howard; Larmen (the barman), played by Kevin Commins; and Mr. Brown, played by Bern Terry; who each gave fine performances.

As to the critic's parting words (I, too, like George Riley, should be allowed free speech) they are: actors - your performances were good, Mr. Wallace's outstanding; Mr. Stoppard -- go back to your drawing board.

steinbach's paintings

By KATHLEEN HARLEMAN

> In Cage's music the silence is as important as the sounds produced. In my present paintings this is applicable to the significance of empty brown areas in relation to the few colored bars. (8/6/74)

The above quotation from Haim Steinbach's diary speaks directly to his minimalist canvases now on view at the Johnson Gallery.

In Steinbach's paintings, the brown areas provide a large space where the drama between colored bars takes place. These areas are empty only as far as the placement of colored bars is limited to the periphery of the square. The eye follows the bars around to define the squareness of the painted field and it interacts across the brown area, drawn by the color and the placement of certain bars.

The brown areas have their own presence. Applications of acrylic paint, by brush and finally spray gun, produce an even and opaque surface material, "like an African mask made of solidly formed polished wood." The artist intends that his works be seen with a "oneness of presence," as objects and not as color screens. That "objectness" which Steinbach's works further assert by their protrusion from the wall is found also in the canvases of Frank Stella.

In those paintings where the colored bars are fewest, the drama is most exciting. The spaces between bars are no longer passive intervals, but forces pushing the bars of color apart or pulling them toward each other. On one side of the square's periphery, brown space might isolate five bars of the same color; this isolated repetition accelerating eye movement around the square. A single bar of color on another side responds across the brown field seeking affinity in color or grouping. The tensions intrinsic in singling out a bar of color on the edge of the brown field are undeniable.

From the earlier to the later paintings, the minimalist format has become even more so. No longer is the brown area bounded from edge to edge, measured in binary-bar space, bar space, etc.; rather the squareness is implied. The bars are now, in Steinbach's terms, "weights countering or challenging the oneness of the brown field...at best they would interact with it helping the eye move not only peripherally but across it horizontally, vertically, diagonally, thus emphasizing the realization of its totality."

The square has been sub-divided as the eye moves across it. By considering the possible divisions of the square, the nature of its wholeness is both challenged and restated.

It is in his most recent paintings that Steinbach has found the questions he wants asked.

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green mountain spelursions

By PAUL COUSINS

Those who frequent the Caves in Weybridge like to think it's their own, rather poorly-guarded semi-secret little hole in the ground. The Limestone Caves are certainly no Verne-envisioned "Journey to the Center of the Earth," but once you drop down into the main cavern, there just seems to be no end or bottom to the thing!

Before I go on, I must stress that this cave is no little crawlway like the ventilating systems onboard the "Seaview" in "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea"—you know, the ploy that was often used to heighten the otherwise boring hour of monsters tossing ships around with Admiral Nelson and Captain Crane inside learning how to read the sonar screen (C'mon Admiral, how deep are we **really**??). In these caves of Weybridge, one isn't **sure** how deep he really is, and as far as I know, at least one passage has not been given a terminal point yet. So the potential is great for long hours spent under, as are chances of really getting into a bind while down there.

SAFETY is the key word. Although I have gone before with no more than a shank or two of rope, the longer I consider the consequences of something going wrong, the more I think of the importance of going under with some technical climbing skills. It really helps, and lends a decided margin of safety.

By all means, go with someone who has been down in the place before. This will allow you to plan well and bring the right gear. Above all, the presence of someone who knows a few of the tricks in moving about will permit you to see a great deal more of the chasms and tunnels in a shorter time, and with a higher degree of safety. Neophytes are **not** advised to try this area.

Some good things to bring are listed below. A flashlight is essential for everyone. This is quite important, because it will be your eyes down there. Unless you've been in some caves before, you've never **seen** total darkness until all the lights are out and you are in the far reaches of the passageways. It's **real** black. Matches and a candle in a sealed plastic bag are a good idea for at least one person in the group, in case the flashlights get soaked, or are totally destroyed on some protruding rock.

An extra shirt of jacket to put on when coming out is a good thing also. Appearing back up topside, you look like a pig who has thoroughly enjoyed itself in the mud. Chances are ten to one that you **will** have, but you won't want to convert the inside of the car you drove out in into a sty itself.

Another thing. I have been told that it is not good to use rock-climbing ropes in caves, because fine grains of mud and sand can work into the fibers of the rope and chew it to pieces. Bad Thought. Hate to be someone using the same rope a year later on a cliff face, and see the thing fraying before my very eyes while dangling over a precipitous drop.

So if you've been caving before (spelunking is what the real pros say), I'll tell you now that you could have foregone all this preceeding paternal precaution talk. Now you are ready to head in. But do it SAFELY.

How do you get there? Well, try going out to the Morgan Horse Farm, and take the next left after passing the Horse Home. It's a dirt road, and after about a mile, on your right will appear the James Farm. Just past their last barn, a dirt road takes off northward at right angles, and passes by the famed James Pasture (of classical geologic import). After a mile or so, this dirt road ends in a loop with several trailers and small homes surrounding it. To the northwest of the loop, two tracks lead off through an opening in the trees—if you know your vehicle has good traction, and you don't feel like walking 2/3 of a mile, you can try driving over it. If it has been wet, DON'T try. There are a few low spots in the fields that you have to drive over in reaching the northwest edge of the woods (see map).

The cave opening is about 100 yards in from the edge of the woods at the bottom of a large sinkhole. The State has recently purchased the land, and has erected a new sign at the small orifice that leads into the caves. Before going in, I always used to stop at a fellow's house to tell him we were going under—his family has lived in the area for years and knows it well. His name is Grant Shackett, and has serviced my car well over the years. He is a great guy, loves the Boston Bruins (10 pts for him!), and has told me a considerable amount about the Caves. It's **always** a good idea to tell someone on campus that you are going under—you never know when you might end up staying down there a little longer than expected. In fact, recently, a friend, Lee Cochrane '75, had to haul out a man and a group of young kids who had gone in and couldn't get out (with a clothesline), and told **no one** that they went in!! Not the best way to cave.

Well, down the tube you go, after tying your main rope to the base of the trees just outside the cave entrance (refer to the map at this point). After moving down the entrance tunnel, you drop through two small chambers and continue by walking northward while dropping slightly deeper. Finally the main chamber is reached, and here the hairiest part of the Experience awaits (unless you had a rough time finding the entrance of the place—my cartographic skills aren't the best).

The main chamber can be negotiated several ways. The only way I have done it, or know how to do it, is to climb down using my fingers and toes. Good stiff-soled hiking boots help a lot. It's about fifty feet down, so it's to your advantage to check each toe and handhold. It's wet and clammy limestone that offers the perch, so your fingers get a bit numb after a bit of wall-hanging in 50 degree air.

After a period of heart-in-throat, sewing-machine leg-spasm hysteria, and varying degrees of reliance on the rope that is tied around your waist, you drop to the top of a very large boulder which has apparently broken away from the roof or walls of the chamber above. With a release of anxiety, you marvel at how you reached the bottom, and you note all the stalagtites (don't break them), bats, porcupine quills, and plants. It is a strange place.

There must be an easier way to make it down, with less sweat and greater safety. There is nothing like doing it "tooth and nail" though. Lights help a bit here.

Now there are any number of tunnels, moleholes, and pits to seek out and explore. Take your lights and **someone else** (a **very** good idea to stay in pairs) and case the joint. Moving south from the main cavern doesn't offer too many treats, with the exception of a great twenty-foot mudslide. Plan to get right into the brown stuff. It makes for a good time, the mud and all.

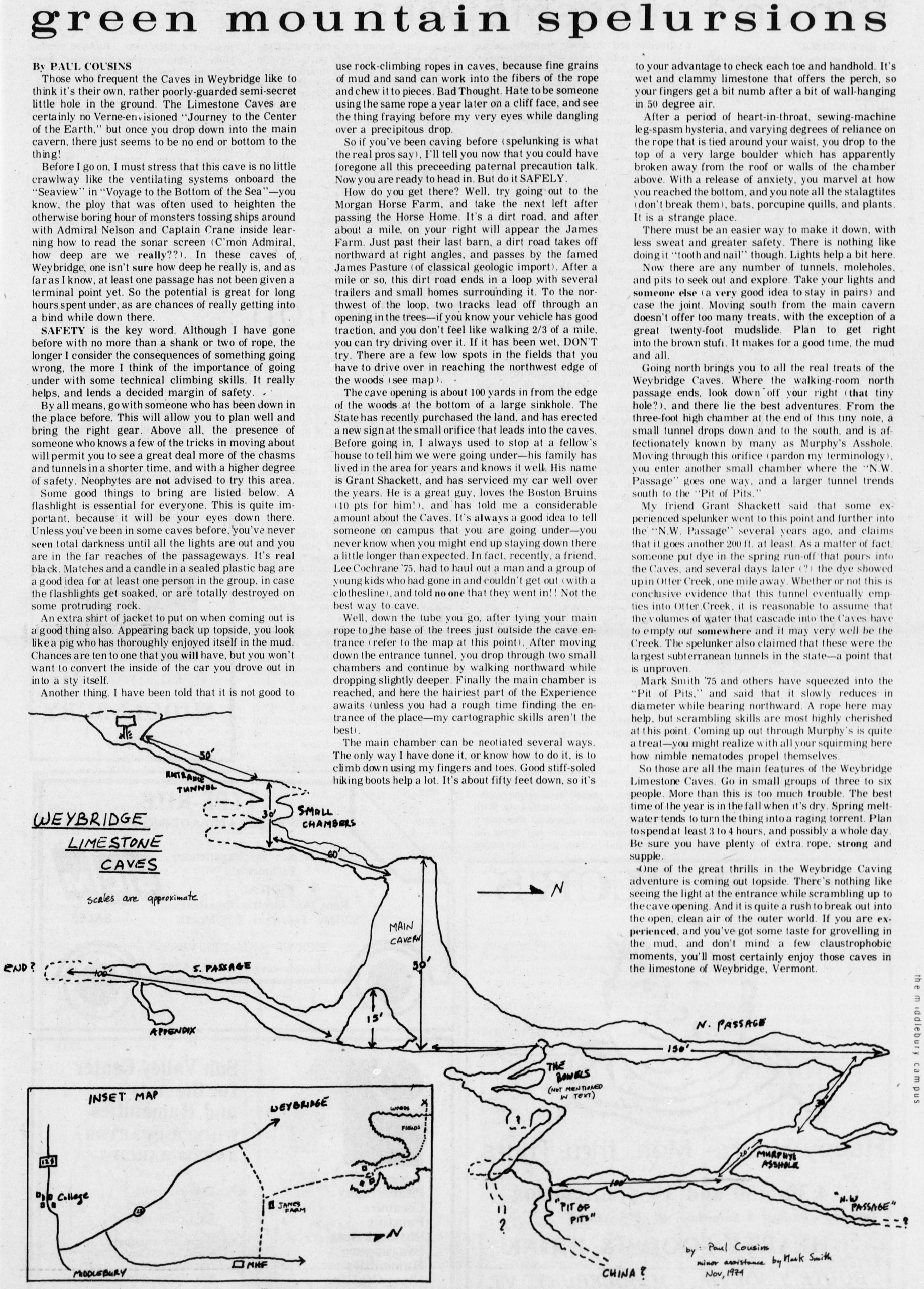
Going north brings you to all the real treats of the Weybridge Caves. Where the walking-room north passage ends, look down off your right (**that** tiny hole?), and there lie the best adventures. From the three-foot high chamber at the end of this tiny hole, a small tunnel drops down and to the south, and is affectionately known by many as Murphy's Asshole. Moving through this orifice (pardon my terminology), you enter another small chamber where the "N.W. Passage" goes one way, and a larger tunnel trends south to the "Pit of Pits."

My friend Grant Shackett said that some experienced spelunker went to this point and further into the "N.W. Passage" several years ago, and claims that it goes another 200 ft. at least. As a matter of fact, someone put dye in the spring run-off that pours into the Caves, and several days later (?) the dye showed up in Otter Creek, one mile away. Whether or not this is conclusive evidence that this tunnel eventually empties into Otter Creek, it is reasonable to assume that the volumes of water that cascade into the Caves have to empty out **somewhere** and it may very well be the Creek. The spelunker also claimed that these were the largest subterranean tunnels in the state—a point that is unproven.

Mark Smith '75 and others have squeezed into the "Pit of Pits," and said that it slowly reduces in diameter while bearing northward. A rope here may help, but scrambling skills are most highly cherished at this point. Coming up out through Murphy's is quite a treat—you might realize with all your squirming here how nimble nematodes propel themselves.

So those are all the main features of the Weybridge Limestone Caves. Go in small groups of three to six people. More than this is too much trouble. The best time of the year is in the fall when it's dry. Spring meltwater tends to turn the thing into a raging torrent. Plan to spend at least 3 to 4 hours, and possibly a whole day. Be sure you have plenty of extra rope, **strong** and supple.

One of the great thrills in the Weybridge Caving adventure is coming out topside. There's nothing like seeing the light at the entrance while scrambling up to the cave opening. And it is quite a rush to break out into the open, clean air of the outer world. If you are **experienced**, and you've got some taste for grovelling in the mud, and don't mind a few claustrophobic moments, you'll most certainly enjoy those caves in the limestone of Weybridge, Vermont.



salmon's charisma wins

By RICK RIDDER

Victory parties for incumbent office holders are about as exciting as bingo night at the local Lion's Club, particularly if the winners are predetermined.

Governor Thomas Salmon's victory party in Bellows Falls was like that. It started about 7:30 wth a few geriatrics remaining relentlessly unemotional through the first two hours of the "get together." The biggest thrill at the Lodge, the local hotspot for the Geritol for Lunch Bunch, were the conventioneers at a Northeast Regional Real Estate Convention, attempting to cozy up to the female Salmon advance persons. None of the conventioneers appeared to hit bingo.

By about 9:30, Democratic honchos, groupies and the press stumbled in for what was to be a 10:00 victory statement by Salmon. I've never understood why the press covers victory statements. Almost invariably whatever "The Man" says is forgotton faster than the party platform. Victory statements are generally first an acknowledgement that, "yes I did win, and gee whiz what a great race it was, and what a great guy my opponent is, even though for the last six months I've tried to make him look and sound like Attila the Hun, and wow everything is just going to be hunky-dory from now on."

The only time victory statements are interesting are when the candidate has to eat his words when outer-county returns come in over night and the "winner" finds that the only thing that he won was second place in an election for a one seat office.

Back to Salmon's victory party. Despite the scheduled 10:00 announcement, Salmon didn't make his remarks until 11:15, because his opponent Walter "Peanuts" Kennedy refused to declare that he had lost. He was losing at 10:00 by 20% of the vote, yet he hadn't conceded.

Kennedy ran a totally inept campaign. Somehow, in a Republican State, (though that situation is changing), Kennedy couldn't score points against Salmon. He even tried the tax relief trick——a never fail pledge—but that backfired on him.

Kennedy also had a problem, which he really couldn't do much about. Simply put, he's inordinately ugly. He reminds one of the Drill Sergeants in ROTC ads. Normally this problem wouldn't make much of a difference; Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey and a plethora of other pols don't look like much either. But placed against Mr. Glitter/Charisma/Suave Tom Salmon, Kennedy didn't stand a chance.

As one person at the victory party put it, "Tom Salmon just really looks like a politician." Salmon has a knack for turning many voters into Hostess Twinkies. He's slick and he's got an air of confidence that promotes a sense of security. He doesn't have a highly sexual charisma like John Kennedy. (One of Kennedy's advancemen is reported to have said "I wish I could have ten bucks for every woman in a crowd that wanted to sleep with Jack Kennedy.")

Salmon's charisma stems more from a projection of competence and forcefulness. One gets the idea that he'll get the job done. He also has identified himself strongly with an issue. The environment is his niche (Salmon and Oregon Governor Tom McCall have the biggest EQ following in the nation, among the nation's Governors), despite the

continued on p. 7

hope prevails at liberty union

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

The Liberty Union party, fighting throughout this year's campaign for lower utility rates, and an income tax with no loopholes for the wealthy, met Tuesday night, November 5, in their headquarters at 94 Church Street, in Burlington, to await the results of the election.

The prevailing attitude was one of hope; most people present were cheerful and noisy, confident of the 5% of the vote that had been described as the requisite "winning" percentage. All attention was focussed on the television, around which those present were gathered, watching and forecasting the election results.

The headquarters itself consisted of one large room, sparely decorated with posters, flags, tables and chairs, with a small office and a tiny kitchen off each of the sides, all three attesting to the lack of money that was a prevalent problem in the Liberty Union campaign. The attitude of the party members more than made up for the bareness of the surroundings, however, as each new vote total brought a great deal of excited speculation on the eventual outcome, and the percentages attained.

Representative of the essentially optimistic perspective of his party was Michael Parenti, Liberty Union candidate for United States Congressman. As he put it, "We'll have a party if we get 5%, if we get 3%, we'll have a party." He expressed the major idea behind his party platform, in calling politics a "rich man's game."

According to the Liberty Union, the problems of the country, as well as those of the state of Vermont, stem from the partiality elected officials show the rich and the big corporations. This favoritism leads to inflation, and to the ability of big business to take advantage of the consumer.

Recognizing this, the Liberty Union calls for the public takeover of privately owned utilites which have, with the concurrence of politicians, raised their rates up to 65%. Parenti called for a "movement for fundamental change," in a coalition of "workers, students and farmers against big money." This would give the working person a fair say in his government.

Parenti did not see the role of the Liberty Union as that of a traditional third party, which is to introduce issues for other candidates to debate. The party had a positive platform, which was strengthened and legitimized by participation in the campaign.

Parenti labeled the lack of money and organization as the major problem of the campaign. Though no major mistakes were made, candidates had to do their own driving and leafleting, as well as much of their own staff work and managing. Parenti laughed at the "grueling" process which he said the major party candidates claimed they were undergoing. He applauded the spirit of his own volunteers, however.

Parenti felt press treatment of the Liberty Union candidates was less than satisfactory. He stated that since the party had not proved its legitimacy, the press had not dealt with it seriously. With deepening public support, the party received more coverage, but never an amount equal to that given the major party candidates, either in the newspapers, or on television (where time had to be bought).

An interview with Arthur Deloy, Liberty Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor, indicated his concern for the working people of Vermont. He claimed that Liberty Union strength in the election forced the other candidates to talk about issues. He remained convinced, however, that their actions were limited and ineffectual, especially in dealing with workers.

The atmosphere of the room at this point was busy, cheerful, and jubilant. A rumor that the gubernatorial candidates might be forced into a runoff touched off great excitement (let's give Salmon a cause to hate radicals," said one party member), while the news of a state seat won in Winooski caused bedlam. The rumors were soon proved false.

Martha Abbott, Liberty Union candidate for governor, said she found the runoff rumor "difficult to believe." She asserted that her party is not traditional. "People don't vote for us because their parents did;" she said, "they vote for us because they believe in our principles." It wins its "own" votes, she claimed, not taking them away from other parties. In this sense, the Liberty Union was not "responsible" for forcing the runoff.

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leahy's sweet victory

By MICHAEL MARCH

"A funny thing happened on the way to the Naramore poll..." Patrick J. Leahy was elected the first Democratic US Senator from Vermont in over one hundred years. This remark drew wild applause and laughter at the first of two speeches Leahy made before the jubilant crowd at his victory party in Burlington 's Ramada Inn.

The previous week, St. Michael's College professor Vincent J. Naramore, Vermont's most respected independent pollster, predicted Leahy's defeat at the hands of his Republican opponent, Congressman Richard Mallary. The Naramore poll showed Leahy trailing by thirteen percent of the vote.

In Chittenden County, Leahy's home district, Naramore had Leahy ahead by a mere five percentage points. Leahy, the 34 year old Chittenden County State's Attorney, had been asserting that his greatest strength, necessary to victory, was in his home district which encompasses the bulk of the Vermont electorate.

When the final returns were announced, however, Naramore was discredited and Leahy was victorious; he took Chittenden County by a margin of 2 to 1, and the entire election by two percent of the vote.

An Uphill Battle

"We've run an uphill battle", Leahy declared in a midnight press conference, noting that Vermont Democrats enter a senatorial race with a handicap of 30 percentage points. Leahy attributed his soon to be realized victory to "the best campaign staff the State of Vermont has ever seen." "We've talked to the issues," he said.

The economy was the central focus of both candidates; Watergate played a minor role. Support was also gained by the "negative impact" Mallary's television advertising had on the voters. Most damaging was the implication that Leahy had been bought by out of state campaign contributors. With the campaign behind him, Leahy said it is time to "start looking at what kind of a country we're going to have for our children."

Francis Cain, who lost his bid for a US House seat said, "Pat captured the imagination of the voters" in a way that he never did. Cain remarked that he had "no regrets or second thoughts" about the way he ran his campaign.

While the candidate watched the returns come in (from his second floor suite), and spoke to well-wishers on the phone, including Senators Joe Biden and Henry "Scoop" Jackson, the crowd downstairs milled around the two TV's, becoming louder and more optimistic with each passing minute. Influenced by the Naramore poll, few partygoers expected victory, which made it all the more sweet when it came.

No Closet Drinkers

The liquor flowed both upstairs, in the press-staff suite, and downstairs, in the Covered Bridge Room. Asked what sort of drinkers Democrats are, the bartender, a veteran of many similar affairs, originally replied "no comment," but later added "they're not closet drinkers--they're social drinkers."

The ballroom was decorated with crepe paper and multi-colored balloons; the two televisions were tuned to WCAX which was carrying CBS network election coverage. The crowd cheered favorable Democratic results; they had a lot to cheer about Tuesday evening.

They watched President Ford call inflation the "biggest issue" in the campaign, Senator McGovern say their impressive gains places a "new responsibility on the Democrats" to make "government more responsive to the people," and Mike Wallace report that Governor Salmon is "trying to keep Vermont a secret."

The crowd upstairs, consisting mainly of Leahy campaign workers and family, watched TV as well and were just as inebriated and jubilant. The staff had worked very hard during the campaign, and few were expecting victory when they arrived at the Ramada Inn--they had reason to celebrate.

No one was as elated as the candidate himself. Leahy, congratulated from all sides, wore a very wide grin all evening. In his private hotel room Leahy said that he couldn't claim victory because Mallary was waiting for his areas to come in," but many presumed Rebuplican strongholds were going to Leahy.

He could hardly believe that he was chosen by the voters in Shelburne, Jericho and Montpelier; Washington County went almost 60%-40% in his favor. Leahy pledged to ex-governor Phillip Hoff and the other guests in his room, "If we've got a US Senate seat we're going to hold on to it." He later promised to be the "most accessible" senator Vermont has ever seen.

When asked what, if any, effect Bernard Sanders's Liberty Union candidacy had on the outcome of the election, Leahy replied that the majority of Sander's 5600 votes would have been his had Sanders not run.

Leahy delivered his victory speech to the packed ballroom at 1:15 AM. "I have just talked to Congressman Mallary--- he has conceded," the senator-elect began. Someone in the crowd shouted "former Congressman Mallary," which was greeted with wild enthusiasm. Leahy assured everyone that "all the candidates remained friendly" throughout the campaign.

"I love Vermont," Leahy said, "I make you one promise--you're going to see more of me in Vermont than you've ever seen a United States Senator here before."

A shout of "Leahy for president" came from the crowd. Leahy 's wife, Marcelle, quickly retorted "Oh no." Earlier, Leahy's brother John, a Lake George New York insurance adjuster, remarked that he has not spoken to his brother in any "great depth" about possible higher political ambition.

a tense time at g.o.p. election central

By GINNY HINRICHS

The Tavern Motor Inn in Montpelier was bustling with activity on election night 1974. The Inn was the Vermont Republican headquarters and Vermont Hall, adjacent to the main building, served as Election Central. It was there that the returns for the Vermont elections were tabulated.

As the returns came in from the towns they were projected on screens in the middle of the room. The cumulative results were projected about every twenty minutes.

The floor of Vermont Hall was covered by representatives from Vermont radio stations and newspapers. They called in the election results to the stations and papers as they went up on the screens.

WRMC was there keeping track of the Addison County returns and conducting an occasional interview with one of the candidates. In order to keep track of and report the news, there was an abundance of television sets, transistor radios, telephones, and tape recorders. The humming teletype machines, clattering typewriters, and ringing telephones provided appropriate background noise for the scene.

The Republicans acquired a large hall in the Inn for the evening. Republican candidates' faces adorned the walls of the room, and streamers and balloons hung from the ceiling. The color television and the buffet were the centers of attention, although occasionally a group of admirers surrounded a candidate.

U.S. Senate candidate Richard Mallary, House candidate James Jeffords and gubernatorial candidate Walter "Peanuts" Kennedy were all present, and were very willing to talk to newspeople. It was rumored that incumbent Vermont Senator George Aiken would be present, but Aiken did not appear during the evening.

The hall filled up as the night progressed, but a tense atmosphere prevailed because of the beating the Republicans were taking across the country. At 9:18 Democratic congressional candidate Francis Cain conceeded to Jeffords. The joy that ensued was short-lived as Kennedy's defeat in the gubernatorial contest, and Patrick Leahy's lead over Richard Mallary in the Senate race dampened spirits considerably.

The Mallary/Leahy race was very close all night, Leahy usually having a one or two percent lead over Mallary. When WRMC interviewed Mallary early in the evening he appeared collected but not confident, and frequently glanced up to check the returns that were starting to come in. He explained Leahy's early lead by saying that a good part of the returns were from traditionally Democratic parts of the state, and that the rural areas where the Republican strength lay had yet to report in. It was apparent at that time that Mallary felt it was going to be a close race.

The Vermont Senate race was one of the last ones in the country to be decided. At 11:40 p.m., with 88% of the vote in, Leahy had 51,563 votes to Mallary's 49,348. At 12:30 a.m., with 93% of the vote counted, CBS news would still not declare a winner because it was so close. By the end of the evening, Leahy was declared the victor by a small margin.

salmon...

continued from p. 6

"Make Tom Salmon non-returnable" and "Can Salmon" bumper stickers.

One of the big campaign themes this year was political independence. There was big stress among politicians on one's lack of ties to party politics and party positions. Salmon stepped into this mold with ease.

He is beginning to become a national figure (which is a rarity for a Vermont politician) with the EQ issue. Some political pundits claim he wants to be Vice-President. Salmon may be a star in the constellation of Vermont, but he's going to need a meteoric rise in the national political scene to have a chance at the V.P. position. Right now in Vermont he isn't even in the right political galaxy.

The 20% margin he received on Tuesday will draw some attention, but it's just a comet Kahoutek against space-traveler John Glenn's 30% margin in Ohio.

Sure, Salmon's known by the Governors and EQ freaks; he received calls from Grasso and Gilligan on election night, but right now Mr. Glitter Charisma Suave EQ is in need of a more national spotlight for a political promotion. Maybe he'll try the Senate in 1976. Middlebury grad Senator Robert Stafford could be vulnerable by then. If Salmon runs and wins, I hope he picks a better place than the Lodge in Bellows Falls for a party.

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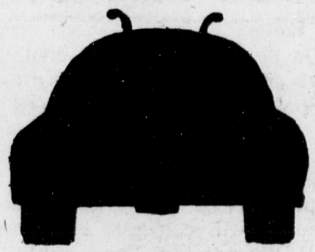
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editorial

an obscene expense

This past weekend Student Sex Information Service sponsored a conference on pornography. It consisted of a lecture by Professor Timothy Gould on "Pornography vs. Obscenity," the film, "The Devil in Miss Jones," a discussion with Al Goldstein, the editor of *Screw* magazine, and a lox and bagel brunch also featuring Goldstein. The entire weekend cost more than one thousand dollars, forcing us to ask the question: What are our priorities?

The $714 for Goldstein and his family, including a $500 honorarium and travel and hotel expenses was allocated from the $5000 earmarked for speakers in the Student Activities Fund. An additional $300 cost was incurred when SSIS discovered they could not charge admission for the film as it had been banned in Vermont, and could only be shown under the guise of an educational program. We believe this $1000 expense to be unwarranted and inexcusable, quite similar to last spring's thousand dollar beer blast.

The question of whether pornography should be discussed or shown at Middlebury is not an issue; what is important is that Dana Auditorium was packed for three showings of the film, probably making it the biggest event of the year, certainly the most talked about.

Reaction to the film and Mr. Goldstein's presentation has weighed heavily on the negative side. The new student catch-all, "gross," has been heard countless times the past few days. Few actually enjoyed the weekend's events, and any possible benefit of the conference is pure speculation, aside from exposure to pornography to placate the curious.

"The Devil in Miss Jones" has been ruled obscene by Vermont courts, presumably for lacking any redeeming social value. Many people walked out; those that stayed until the end exited in silence. The film was a definite affront to one's sensibilities. Goldstein was, perhaps, more so.

All reports of the presentation in Wright Theater say that the *Screw* editor was crude, hostile; evasive, and, at times, downright abusive. The gentleman was awarded a $500 honorarium for his services, the same amount Raoul Berger, the eminent Constitutional Law expert, received for his appearance last spring. Certainly, there is a major discrepancy here. Goldstein is a mere purveyor of pornography, not an expert in the field, although he was billed as one by SSIS. His sole motivation is the acquisition of wealth through pornography; Middlebury College helped further his goal.

The only worthwhile event of the conference was Professor Gould's lecture. Although not an expert, either, his talk was reasoned, intelligent, and informative. It was also the most poorly attended event.

It is a sad commentary on the Middlebury College student body that, when quality films, concerts, lectures, and plays often attract sparse crowds, "The Devil in Miss Jones" played to three packed houses. Although well attended, no one was refused admission to Mr. Berger's talk due to lack of space. A miniscule contingent of only twelve students journeyed to Burlington to protest against President Ford last month. It appears that, despite the widely accepted theory, apathy has not pervaded the minds of Middlebury students—priorities have been redirected.

We believe the responsibility for the failure of, and the inexcusable expense for the conference rests on the shoulders of SSIS and the Student Forum.

Previous SSIS conferences have been illuminating and successful. They have presented varied viewpoints with wide ranging opinion on various aspects of human sexuality. In this instance, however, the finished product was lacking. While more than $1000 was paid to present pornography and then advocate it, not one dollar was spent to promote the opposing view. The entire event was poorly planned, as exemplified by the fact that SSIS didn't learn about the illegality of the film until Friday morning, adding an additional $300 expense. With thorough planning and thought, future conferences should prove more successful.

The Student Forum must also be held accountable for approving funds for Mr. Goldstein's appearance. The sole authority consulted about the expertise of Mr. Goldstein was SSIS, who assured the Forum that Goldstein was literate, informative, and stressed that $500 was substantially less than his usual fee. At the time of the Forum debate, SSIS had not yet found a speaker to present the opposing point of view. A vote was taken before all the cards were laid on the table. We feel this vote to have been premature and less than responsible.

Almost 20% of the funds appropriated for speakers this year was spent on Al Goldstein and his family (Goldstein's wife and child accompanied him as part of the "bargain."). This was a portion of the money collected as the Student Activities Fund. Forum members are directly responsbile to the student body; and we are not sure they acted in the students' best interest.

It is vital that students examine their priorities and take an active role in seeing that money is spent to their satisfaction.

mrm

letters to the editor

Left Out

To the Editor:

I feel left out. I liked the selection of Winter Term courses.

Connie Vial '77

P.S.—Is someone paying Jay Heinrichs?

A Lack of Trust

To the Editor:

Many people have complained about the new laundry system in Forest, saying it's inconvenient or expensive or unfair. Those things don't bother me too much; the new system seems as good a way as any to do an unpleasant chore.

But I can't refrain from expressing my anger and disappointment about another aspect of it. This Fall I've had two valuable articles of clothing stolen from my laundry when I wasn't in the room. The result that I no longer can trust to leave my clothes while they're washing seems much worse than all the tickets I've had to buy or the time spent lugging my laundry back and forth.

Terry Porter '76

Tired of Teicholz

To the Editor:

Tom Teicholz, who is a Middlebury student and Middlebury is a college in Vt., although some might not believe that (especially after reading the newspaper) and who writes for the college newspaper though, is too much.

I'm tired (and that can be said in every language) of reading that concerned student's idiotic essays on the nature of the buzz in his brain (and Oh-Boy what an empty buzz that must be).

Although the level of literacy exhibited in his last essay, "a modest proposal" was on a level commensurate with the abilities of the addressee it certainly was well below the level of most college students (at least I hope so). In fact, I am convinced that far better commentaries can be and are written by sophomores in high school.

To further demonstrate my point, I will borrow a meaningless "run-on" from the last literary piece he produced for this paper: "The crowd indeed enjoyed, though, to this listener, they (who? The crowd?) seemed far inferior to other bands EQ has had (?—a little awkward?) at their dances and seemed to play the same songs over and over again (and . . . ?)."

And here is a tribute to Mr. Teicholz's ability to connect the unconnected: "The dance attracted those who like to dance, and Johnson being a two tiered building (and I always thought Johnson had three floors!) so the second floor serves in part as gallery to the first many more (many more what?) just conserved their energies and watched." Unbelievable.

I don't object to poor prose, per se (i.e. I tolerate and even at times appreciate the use of loose grammar (poetic justice) when it is employed to further elucidate a subject), but I do object strenuously when the poor writing is contained in an essay which fails to convey any information.

Tom Teicholz's last article suffered from both the aforesaid weakenesses. For example, believe it or not, the only reference to the band was the one already quoted. The rest of the article was used as a vehicle to present a new twist to an already overworked cutsie cliche. It was sort of like beating a dead horse.

Unfortunately, Mr. Teicholtz is apparently setting the illiteracy tone of the entire newspaper. For emphasis I will borrow a choice line from the last issue's review of the student production "Man of La Mancha": "Can such romantic visions as the Man of La Mancha sees remain untainted in our metaphysical realm of pain and practical responsibility?"

If the above sentence has any meaning at all it surely must lie on an intellectual plain far above that most students are on and certainly above the intellectual plane of the article's author.

I protest. Is Middlebury so devoid of talent that the paper has to publish such crap? I hope not. Any continuation of the current "level" of writing should be an embarrasment to all Midd. students. Come on newspaper people, get it together!

Sincerely,
Jonathan Phillips

Teicholz's Reply

Should I mention the deletions of some unknown mad typist of certain key words in the quoted sentence, "The crowd...."? Should we discuss that a two tiered building can have three or even four floors? Should we discuss the value of Gonzo journalism and theories on the breakdown of automatic perception? Should it be mentioned that no one could be found to cover the blackout dance? No. No excuses, defenses, cutting comments to the "addressee" and his intellectual capabilities. Not this time.

Let's just say that one of the great things about writing is the relatively quick feedback one gets on his writing (No value judgements on the quality of these criticisms).

Tom Teicholz

Production Managers' Comment:

Should we mention that Tom's article appeared in the **Campus** exactly the way he wrote it?

Seth on ROTC

To the Editor:

On peut militariser un civil, mais on ne peut pas civiliser un militaire. —Talleyrand

I join with you most cordially in rejoicing at the return of peace. I hope it will be lasting, and that Mankind will at length, as they call themselves reasonable Creatures, have Reason and Sense enought to settle their Differences without cutting Throats; for, in my opinion, there never was a good War, or a bad Peace. What vast additions to the Conveniences and Comforts of Living might Mankind have acquired, if the Money spent in Wars had been employed in Works of Public Utility!
—Benjamin Franklin, 1783

Fighting for peace is like fucking for chastity.
—American Folk Saying

I was amused to read the "Inside look at ROTC" in your Nov. 7 issue. The good fun and high spirits were evident in every word, even when our Kadet Kut-ups went rapelling "straight forward down a cliff, with a rope attached, which is the generally preferred method when someone is shooting at you." I couldn't help but laugh, especially since I know that the **real** reason for running down a cliff is to beat the atomic bomb to the bottom, where you catch it like a football and carry it back up to your smiling buddies. And then to the 'Bi for beers, tee-hee.

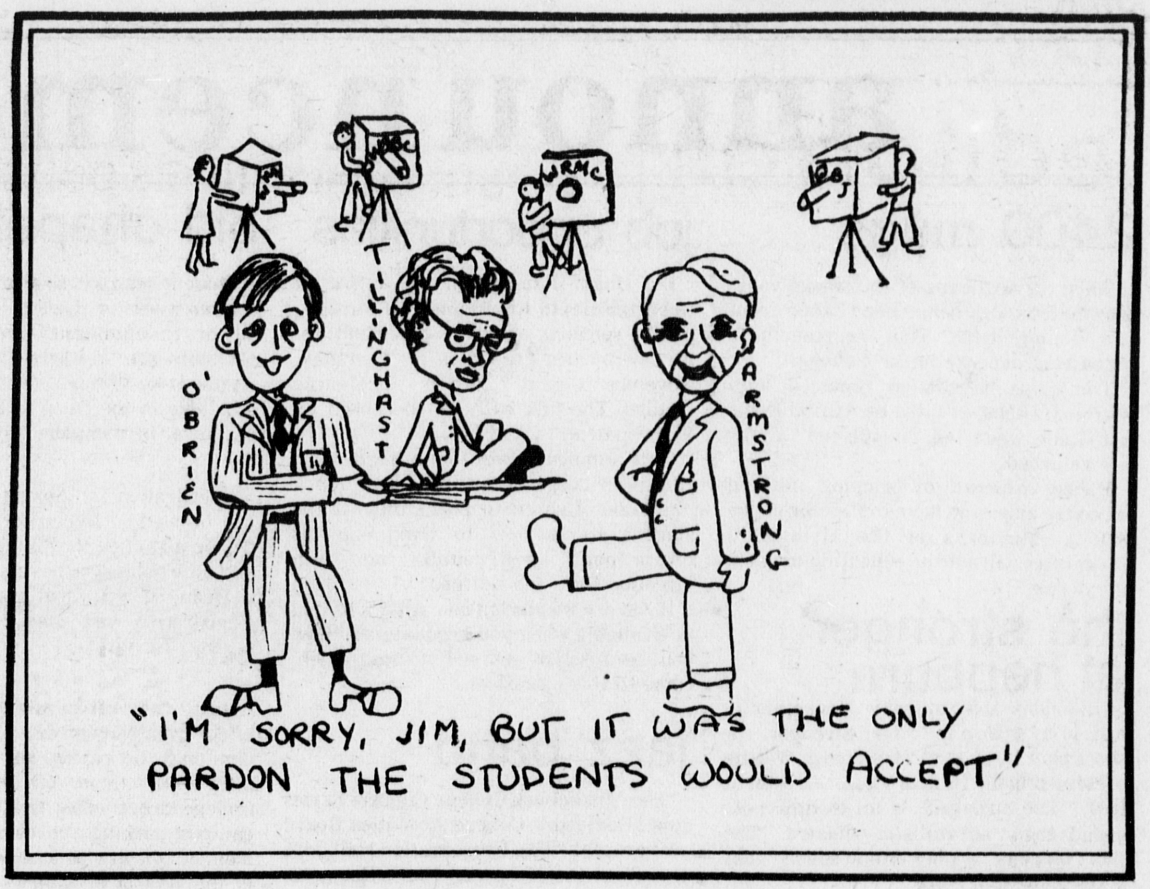
I was at the Alibi a few weeks ago, overhearing someone say that it's important to keep ROTC because the program ensures civilian control over the military. This young lady missed the point rather badly, I'm afraid. "Formal military service is required of cadets from junior year on," and "scholarship students, who receive free education plus immediate pay allowances, are required to spend four years, implying a regular Army Commission."

In short, we're talking about a program for training professional military persons, Regular Army Officers.

Regard the above quotation from Talleyrand, please. If necessary, have a friend translate it for you. Even General Haig was a civilian **once**. ROTC, in fact, was not ever conceived as a method of ensuring civilian control over the military, but rather as a means of procuring well-educated officers and channelling college students into the army. Look it up in the library. (For those French scholars who will object that "civiliser" does not mean "to make a civilian of," I can only plead ignorance of

continued on p. 11

the elections: an analysis of sorts



By RALPH GARDNER

The losers have gone home, the winners to Washington. The voters who cared still care so they read the editorials that condemn the great voter apathy (only 38% of eligible voters voted). And the apathetic have little idea that they are being condemned. Chances are they don't read the editorials either. There is the possibility that Eric Severeid may catch them at dinner between mouthfuls but he speaks so fast, he says so much, tells you about this while referring to that, that you can make believe you have no idea what he's talking about. And you probably don't.

So all that remains of the promises, a thousand smiling, handshaking hopefuls, the crazed optimists dusting off their little used, long forgotten democratic notions of justice every second year, plunging the levers of the electric, election slot machines. Can you pick a winner? But the odds, the odds are always with the house. All that remains are the numbers.

The carcass of the public conscience. The analysts, the book writers, the students. The vultures, picking and choosing percentage points. Trying to figure out why they couldn't figure out why the last time they tried to figure out why.

Gerald Ford wants to know why the Democrats control the Congress by more than 40 seats. Didn't anybody listen to him when he said the Democrats would jeopardize peace in the world if this happened? And what will they do to him now? Will these results strike out at history book readers a hundred years from now? Will the analysts blame him? Or Richard Nixon. Sitting alone in a hospital bed across a continent, trying to stay alive.

Charles Sandman wants to know why he lost. He wants to know why he stood up for Richard Nixon, shouting in his great stentorian voice, gleaming out over his glasses at TV and America. All the other Nixon men dragged down in defeat are asking the same question. Did they think America had no conscience? That nobody cared?

They do care, Charlie Sandman. Many no longer vote. They gave up. But some still do. They have seen the corruption of government. They do not believe the adage, "We have met the enemy and he is us." No Charlie Sandman. You are the enemy. Richard Nixon. Peter Dominick. The American people still have a morality. They are still indignant enough to throw you out.

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrb crime in the street

Unemployment is growing and more unemployment always means more crime. Six per cent are out of work, with twice as many blacks as whites, and the figure will probably reach seven per cent before long. Crime will tag along.

One of the most astonishing changes in the United States in the past half century is the spread of city fear. I think it is what our ancestors, if they returned, would mark most in America after they got over their shock at technological change. "You mean the streets aren't safe?" they would ask. It would be hard to explain that to Benjamin Franklin.

It isn't so bad in other democracies. Back from Europe, a friend told of asking a London hotel clerk if it was safe to "explore" after dark? The clerk's puzzled look followed him out of the hotel. "Safe?" he repeated. "Safe?" Police don't wear guns in London.

The other day some European graduate students answered a **New York Times** editorial that decried conditions abroad. Well, they responded, "Our streets are safe at night. Your civilization has made it impossible to go for a walk at night in your cities."

In June, 1968, Lyndon Johnson set up a 13-member Commission on Violence and made Milton Eisenhower its head. It reported 91 recommendations to Richard Nixon in July, 1969. Time passed and there was no comment from Nixon. "The White House was absolutely silent regarding our commission's study and recommendations," says Milton Eisenhower sadly in a new book, **The President Is Calling**. "Evidently our report, like many others, had been filed and forgotten."

You can see how this was, of course: Nixon was elected in 1968 partly because he promised to solve the crime problem, and re-elected in 1972 partly because he said he had solved it. A little embarrassing to have a blue-ribbon commission report that crime wasn't solved and wouldn't be solved easily! "Violent crime has increased about 100 per cent in the past 10 years," Eisenhower now reports.

While the commission was starting its research in the presidential election of 1968 Attorney General John Mitchell kept telling the nation that poverty is "not a cause of crime." Eisenhower says this irritated him because his commission was coming to just the opposite conclusion. It is true, they unanimously reported, that the nation should launch an all-out attack on the faltering system of criminal justice but it was just as important to cure the root causes of crime in the social structure.

Day-to-day crime doesn't bother the nation much, Eisenhower indicates. What stirs the country is when "a President, a senator, and a great civil rights leader are assassinated in a few years. You have to kill somebody prominent." Last week a Louis Harris poll showed that among the humble people of Harlem, N.Y., the thing that worries them most is not inflation, not unemployment, not drugs, nor housing: it is crime; 51 per cent of the total report that; the next highest anxiety is housing, 31 per cent. When President Kennedy is shot you get a commission on violence; after the commission's great social document is filed and forgotten urban crime goes on as much as before. Nobody greatly bothers, we are used to it.

The U.S. with 200 million people averages 50 times as many gun murders a year as do England, Germany, and Japan combined, with their total population of around 200 million.

Crime is now spreading into the suburbs and the subject may arouse interest again. Eisenhower recalls that our rate of violent crime is five times that of Canada per person, 30 times that of Great Britain, and 90 times that of the Netherlands.

The most sympathetic European coming to the United States cannot understand one thing, try as he will: why do we allow free access to hand guns? There are 30 million lethal hand guns loose in the United States, Eisenhower recalls. He says he was perplexed by the "blind, emotional resistance" to any effort to curb the senseless excess of hand guns. When he urged control, "vitriolic mail poured into my office, nearly all of it instigated by form letters and cards, distributed nationally by the rich and politically powerful National Rifle Association." Yet every poll taken on the subject over a 10-year period, he notes, favors the kind of control that the Commission recommended. Eisenhower can't understand it.

May I make a modest suggestion? I think the gun is the sex symbol of male chauvinism. The gun shows masculine superiority, makes even the weakest equal to the strongest. It flatters the ego of men who have nothing else to be vain about. Someday Women's Lib will discover this and picket the National Rifle Association. It is high time for some new Carry Nations of gun control.

But guns alone don't cause crime; they escalate its violence. Crime has complex causes -- the Commission decided. There has been, for example, a vast urbanization in America with a new criminal subculture in ghetto slums. Crime is not due to race, they say, but to poverty and environment. In ghettos "the realities of American life have made a mockery of the American dream. Bookless, jobless, possibly fatherless, the boy feels the constant lure of the TV set. By the time he has reached 18 he has spent more time watching TV, mostly programs of violence, than he has spent in school," Eisenhower notes.

In the 60's established verities -- country, school, church, home -- were under attack. They still are. And it is axiomatic "that in a period of rising expectations on the part of masses of people, followed by a period in which there is little realization, violence is certain to follow."

Eisenhower is just as strong in denouncing the other problem of crime: weak law enforcement. Yes, he says, without qualification, "failure of the criminal justice system is a crucial fact." He would double the annual expenditure here, an additional $5 billion. He would ultimately spend $20 billion to fight the social causes of course, for schools, houses, job opportunities, slum clearances.

A lot of money, of course! Repression is cheaper . . .

So, support the Pentagon and skimp on welfare; bolt your window, bar your door, buy a gun and stay indoors.

the middlebury campus

announcements

2400 mugs

Since the beginning of the school year, 2400 coffee mugs heave been taken from the dining halls. This represents a significant expense to the College.

The mugs have been replaced with styrofoam cups, but will be available for use again when the "misplaced" mugs are returned.

Please cooperate by bringing any and all coffee mugs you have to Proctor or the SDU's. Members of the Grievance Committee will aslo be collecting mugs in the dorms.

the stronger at hepburn

On Friday and Saturday, November 15 and 16 at 8:00 p.m. "The Stronger ," a short play by August Strindberg, will be presented in the Hepburn Zoo. Written in 1889, "The Stronger" is an example of Strindberg's naturalistic theatre. The short piece is "a play in one scene" that takes place in a cafe.

The cast includes Elise Long, Alice Simon, and Alexandra Elson, and is a student production, directed by John Schwab. Admission is free.

job opportunities

Dr. Odum Fanning, noted author of **Opportunities in Environmental Careers**, will be speaking about job opportunities for liberal arts graduates on Thursday, November 14th at 7:30 p.m. in Munroe Lounge. The talk will be sponsored by Environmental Quality.

Dr. Fanning believes that a liberal arts education prepares an individual for a multitude of career opportunities if the student knows how to maximize his educational background and gain direction for a job search.

If you are wondering now what jobs will be available when you graduate and how you can prepare yourself to find a job, come to this discussion.

jazz band

The Middlebury College Concert Series and Middlebury College Activities Board will present "The Preservation Hall Jazz Band" at the Memorial Field House on Monday, November 18, at 8:15 p.m. Tickets will be available at Proctor Hall Information Desk. During the advance sale student tickets will cost $3.50 with I.D. Tickets will cost $5 at the door.

old chapel notes...

Students who will be away from campus for two weeks or more for approvedWinter Term Independent Projects or Internships are entitled to board rebates. Application forms for rebates are available in the Dean of Students office and must be completed by December 6.

Registration for Spring Term classes will be held on December 9, 1974. There will be a $25 fine for failing to register on that date unless you have been excused by a Dean. If you are unable to attend Registration you may have a friend register for you.

Snow removal regulations will be in effect from November 15 to April 15. No cars may be parked on campus roads after 1:30 a.m. or on town roads (i.e. College street) after 12:00 midnight. On-campus parking for cars is restricted from 5 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. weekends. Cars in the way of snowplows will be towed away at the owner's expense.

Dorms will be closed during Christmas vacation. All students must be out of the dorms by noon, December 18th. Please lock your doors and windows when you leave. All rooms will be checked to assure that this has been done. Dorms will reopen on Saturday, January 4, 1975 at 8:00 a.m. There will be no exceptions made for students wishing to move in earlier.

All students who will not be returning after Fall term must leave rooms completely cleaned out, as new or returning students will be moving into them the first day of Winter Term.

Students who will be leaving at the end of either Fall or Winter Term to go on leave, to transfer, or to withdraw for any reason are asked to notify the Dean of Students office in writing of their plans. If you have indicated earlier in the year that you might be leaving school and have changed your plans, please notify the Deans.

wac meeting

The Women's Action Coalition general meeting will be held on November 20th at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge. Subjects for discussion include gynecology in Middlebury and rape. Both men and women are encouraged to attend.

zoo elections

The Zoo Student Theatre Workshop will be holding elections on wednesday, Nov. 20 at 4:00 p.m. in the Zoo. Any students interested in theatre here at Middlebury is eligible to run for the three officer/positions: Director: responsible for scheduling, Technical Director: responsible for upkeep of the Zoo and its equipment, House Manager: responsible for the house during production.

All students are eligible to vote. Candidates are asked to prepare and present a short statement on who they are, why they want the position, and on how they spent their summer vacations.

dance by chance

If one isolates a series of movements in space, then remembers them randomly to an indeterminate body of dancers, to be reanimated against an unsynchronized audi backdrop, in an unrehearsed period of time, through an amorphous space—with the assistance of chance, one is bound to end up with a "dance."

Choreographed somewhat by Elise Long, "Dance by Chance" will be performed by MU140 and MU260, Sunday, Nov. 17, at 10:00 a.m., in the basketball court of the field house. Free.

student-faculty concert

A special concert, featuring students and faculty of the Music Department, is scheduled for the Middlebury College Thursday Series program 4:15 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 14 in Mead Chapel.

Presented in memory of music major Samuel Shurgin, Class of 1974, who died at his home in Atlanta, Ga. before completing his undergraduate work, the concert is free and open to the public.

Philip Rhinelander, instructor of guitar at Middlebury, will play two Dowland pieces, "As I Went to Walsingham," and "Queen Elizabeth, Her Galliard." Associate Professor George Todd will follow with Rameau's harpsichord work "Gavotte and Variations."

Marcia Brown '76 will perform Prokofiev's Sonata for Flute and Piano with accompaniment by Jerry M. Call, visiting instructor of music. Richard A. Hill '75 will play two movements of Hindemith's Organ Sonata No. 1, and mezzo soprano Meredith Parsons '76 will sing selections by Schumann with accompaniment by Emory Fanning, associate of music.

the crucible

"The Crucible," a drama by Arthur Miller, surrounding the Salem Witch Trials will be presented on November 22,23,24 at 8p.m. in Wright Theater. Tickets may be reserved by calling 388-2665.

nature in italian art

Dean Turner will give a lecture entitled "The Treatment of Nature in Early Italian Art," at 4:15 in Munroe Faculty Lounge on Wednesday, November 20. The lecture is sponsored by the Italian Club. There is no charge, and the public is invited.

orchestra to present fall concert

The Middlebury Orchestra will present its fall concert on Sunday, November 17 at 8:00 p.m. in McCullough Gym, Middlebury College. Under the direction of Mr. Ronald R. Smith, instructor in music at Middlebury, the orchestra will play Glinka's **Overture to Russian and Ludmilla**, Stravinsky's **Suite No. 2 for Small Orchestra**, Beethoven's **Overture to Egmont**, and Mozart's **Piano Concerto No. 15 in Bb Major, K. 450**. Mr. Jeffrey Kurtzman, assistant professor of music at Middlebury, will be the piano soloist for the Mozart concerto.

The orchestra is composed of 50 members from both the general Middlebury area and the College. The orchestra presents two concerts for full orchestra each year, one in the fall, and one in the spring, and frequently works with the College choir on larger choral and orchestral works, and members form smaller chamber ensembles for specific purposes during the year.

The concert on November 17 is free and open to the public.

classifieds

What I did over my summer vacation. Want to tell all the world? Tell them in a **Middlebury Campus** classified. You can even mention that you have something to buy or to sell or that you need a ride or you have a cryptic message or a run-on sentence or anything at all. Up to 25 words, only 25¢ prepaid, please. Deadline: Monday 5 p.m. Box C2198 or call 388-2813 or 388-7083.

Housemate wanted: beautiful furnished bedroom available in three-bedroom house occupied by two friendly students. Rent starts Jan. 1, $60/month plus utilities. Call 8-2473.

Wanted: one progressive socialist or communist and one neo-fascist for intense bull session approximately weekly. Sanity clause: if you have no grasp of The Right Idea, don't even bother. Send brief resume: Box C2537.

Happy Birthday to the redhead. Congratulations for making it through another intrinsically choiceworthy year of expedient morality. From the folks of PS101 and 305.

For sale: one raccoon coat, slightly patched, but lots of charisma. Asking $55 as is; $65 for more patches. Jennifer Brown, Stewart 218.

Wanted: Cindy. Who are you? We need you. The art and graphics sector.

For sale: Man's fur coat, excellent condition. Terms of payment arranged. Man's corduroy coat, size 42-44. 388-4401.

To Concerned and Chicken: I suggest you consult your family doctor about this. Next time leave a name.

Snowplowing done in Middlebury area. Call John Doane or Peter Hunsberger: 388-9372. Or write Box 2846, Midd. College. Make arrangements now. Reasonable rates.

Kayak for sale: sturdy slalom kayak, no leaks or repairs. $150. Also flotation bags, spray skirt, and paddle, separately or together. Terry Porter, Box 4035.

Lost: one appendix. Very cute and affectionate, answers to name 'Pendy'. Contact Sara in Batts N. if found.

Wanted: lamp or floor light and armchair. Box C2414 or C2695.

GONDO yesterday--
INGO today.

Found: a watch at the Zeta Psi Casino Night. If it's yours, identify. Jon Plate, Box C2981, 8-9478, Hadley S. 626.

S.W.G.: Nurds aren't all bad! You're the only one I know, and I think you're cute! The College Angel.

Wanted: someone to explain all this talk about pornography. I don't even have a pornograph. Box 3443.

For Sale: Stereo components. 20%-40% off list. Most major brands available. All guaranteed. Contact: Sherry Haydock. Gifford 419.

Reservations are now being taken for the underground parking lot in front of Proctor. Write Box C2749.

John, if you send us a quarter, we will ask Mary who the people were you tripped over in the living room last night. Classified editor.

Vermont Dance Company, Inc. Classic ballet. Thursdays 4-5:30. VFW Social Hall, Bakery Lane (under Sears). Cost: $2.50 per class. Instructor: Sharry Underwood. Professional Theater-M.A. in dance.

D.E. The leaves turn green in the spring. What are you thinking right now?

letters...

continued from p. 8

French).

Until recently, the United States had no large regular military establishment. Except in times of war, the regular army was ill-paid and miniscule, and the profession of killing was rightly looked down upon as disgraceful, stupid, and only marginally necessary (see especially Marcus Cunliffe's excellent **Soldiers and Civilians: The Martial Spirit in America 1775-1865**).

"The People who were so grateful in 1865 for military service, now begrudge us every cent of pay and every ounce of bread we eat," said General William Tecumseh Sherman, on January 11, 1879. In fact, the army was a small band of professionals besieged on all sides by civilian indifference and enmity, and civilian control of and involvement in the military was limited largely to those measures provided by the Constitution; the Presidency, the Cabinet, and Congress.

Some time during the twentieth century, the U.S. Army procured prestige, millions of draftees, and a budget that can only be described as monstrous. The results, despite the influx of all those civilians through the draft, included MacArthurian military arrogance, lack of funds for social programs, runaway inflation partially fueled by ridiculous "defense" expenditures, and such adventures as Viet Nam, Korea, and the Bay of Pigs. Officers for the cancerously inflated military establishment were provided by such programs as ROTC.

Even if the need for a professional army exists, which I do not necessarily concede, it would seem silly in this age of the atomic bomb to maintain, through sheer inertia, a huge one. America's military safeguard against invasion and molestation lies in its missile silos, aboard its submarines, in the skies with its B-52's (which, incidentally, the army now wants to scrap in favor of a new, costlier toy).

It would seem positively stupid to invest in such an unwieldy, destructive, menacing army which every day grows more impervious to civilian influenc, despite—or perhaps because of—such programs as ROTC.

We have never really needed nor really wanted a monstrous standing army, and, if this nation is to be enabled to look towards it economic and democratic future with any hope at all, it should march the whole damn thing right over the nearest available cliff, ROTC and all. Or perhaps we could sell it to Russia in exchange for something useful, like tractors.

Peace
Seth Steinzor

Playing Army

To the Editor:

I found Pierre Fischer's article on Middlebury ROTC most interesting. I was particularly glad to see that so many people have been having so much fun in engaging in such an activity as the Army, which obviously must have a totally undeserved, overly gruesome reputation. I just wish that I had known about this sooner, for I, too, have enjoyed playing army. When I was eight.

Actually, I, too, have been in ROTC, for about a month of my freshman year while I was waiting for my draft number. As I look back on it, it is something that I now deeply regret, even though it was purely out of self-serving motives. It's okay with me if people get such a kick out of shooting blanks at each other. I just wonder if they'll get such a kick out of it if they ever have to do it for real.

I'm sure that rapelling and orienteering are very interesting and useful things to know (I have had a good time doing both), but Pierre's article did not seem to indicate that he had given any thought to what the purpose of it all is. When I quit, and explained to the captain or major, or whatever, why it was that I was quitting, I was told that when it came down to the real thing, we wouldn't be fooling around with this draft lottery nonsense.

If people keep supporting the ideas and actions of the U.S. Army (by joining ROTC, among other things), it just might come down to the real thing.

Sure, Vietnam is supposedly all over, and our government has learned its lesson well. But, very recently, Mr. Ford made some very threatening statements to the Arab countries regarding their business tactics. If Mr. Ford can get so uptight about the price of oil, who knows what could happen if he fears that American interests are as deeply in danger as they so obviously weren't in Vietnam.

I don't think that our foreign policy-makers have learned their lesson as well as most of us would like to think they have. And if real change isn't going to come from the top, it has to come from the bottom. Which is just why Middlebury should dump ROTC. It won't affect American foreign policy one bit, but I don't see why the College has to support this sort of thing.

This letter probably won't change anything one bit either, but I didn't think that such a blatent advertisement for ROTC should go unanswered. If ROTC survived the atmosphere of the late sixties, I'm afraid that it will most certainly survive the apathetic atmosphere of today. I guess that radical politics, "as an alternative to the prevailing ambiance of Middlebury life," are being replaced by playing army and getting loaded on Budweiser.

Greg Moore '75

Pool Problems

To the Editor:

Last Saturday night I went for a swim, got out of the pool at 9:30, and had just finished my shower and shampoo when at 9:36 the pool attendent stormed into the shower room to confront four of us.

"Listen now, you've had your fun. Hurry up and get out. There is no need to take this long. Do you want me to lock you in here for the night? I'll do it!" And she stalked out.

Four minutes later we were all in the process of getting dressed or drying our hair when in came this grey-haired lady,(I don't wish readers to confuse her with other pool officials who have always shown great courtesy) counted heads, noticed one girl was missing and picked up a bench in the lockerroom and slammed it on the floor. She then ran up the stairs where one girl had obviously a mistaken notion of going to the bathroom.

We then got this message: "You've had your fun, now hurry up and let me go home. The pool closes at 9:30 and how am I to leave when you girls are still fooling around in the lockerroom.

I replied, "It's quite impossible to shower, shampoo, dry your hair and dress in ten minutes."

"I see no reason to dry your hair."

Last Saturday it was below freezing and I hadn't brought a hat, obviously my mistake, but I didn't expect to meet with this abuse.

"Then wear a bathing cap."

I had, of course, but anyone knows that bathing caps don't keep your hair dry. Their purpose is to keep the pool and its filters clean.

Now, is a shower and shampoo after swimming too much to ask for? I guess it is! Even if we had unwittedly violated some rule, this outburst was not necessary.

If this lady does not need to work after 9:30, I can understand why she would be upset to have to close up at 9:45. I advise them to open the pool at 7:45 and close at 9:15.

The attendent then left us again and turned out all but one of the lights in the lockerroom. She defeated her purpose. It's much slower dressing in the dark.

Carole Ryder '77

A Definite Rush

To the Editor:

My immediate impression was: I'm impressed. It was good and I had to run. But I honestly felt good and clean and respectable when I thought to roll a joint instead of watching that bulbous phalix grow. I thought too of the clever rumor that this movie was outlawed by the Vermont Courts — an intrusion upon the First Amendment; trenchant irony somewhere, nevertheless.

I love sex. It's definitely a rush. "To err is human, but it feels divine." They even say masturbation can't be beat. Speaking as a guy, though, as much as a pervert, that flick gave me a negative hard-on. Perhaps I'm only turned on by black-and-white S wedish 30mm's with fat girls and German Shepards. Then again, I left the movie too early; who knows what happened—'cept I did hear about the fruit. I left noisily with comment, "I have better things to do," a euphemism for "a body massage is nicer without all that blue stimulo goop;" like, "sex can only get so much better on LSD." But that, as always, is a "question of taste."

Tim Gould was as propitious as he was heroic. He gave me a whole new perspective on pornography. Consider it filth and be sorry for it. At 4:00, I was as yet a callow youth, convinced that a little realism would change my oil. Sadly, I was aesthetically let down. I have no desire to see that teacher's ruler the next time I check the mirror in the morning.

Tim was right about being "loath" to speak about, or to, or for any of this stuff happening this weekend, about "loathing" his task of exposing himself to expose the vulgarity, the un-innocence. You gotta fight fire with fire sometimes—but I ain't gonna cuss like Candy with the hunch-back——You gotta step on toes to keep everybody awake, let 'em know you can get as far down into the pit as they can. In that respect, I'm a nihilist, like the producers of that movie, like Goldenstein. Use how bad, they'll accept it to sow how bad it is.

I didn't even give the artist the respect of staying though his production. A "cheap" thing to do; I took it personally. Sometimes, I guess, the taste just comes bubbling out; you look at someone else taking forever with such grunting and so much phlegmatic profanity. I can't wait to get in the sack and make that flick look old hat, if not: what-does-it-take-to-get-that-poor-girl-off.

There was no lying about the violence to women "trip" involved in the well-done two scenes I saw. I dream about it, sure; but I'm just too insecure to scream it out; not "spread" and "hurt" and "enjoy the pain you filthy, etc...." I'd like to consider myself into sex, but intimate about it. Even when the right words are necessary, my mouth has trouble getting them out. Sometimes, the rest of my body doesn't work either.

My roommate said once, rhetorically, of course, that insecure people are uptigt, not because they take longer to get there, but because they never get there at all. That's enought to make me Pop stop and flop, like **The Devil in Miss Jones.**

A rape scene in a horror movie about war once turned me noticeably on. I worried about it, too. In that ultimately insane game of free death we sometimes call Clauswitzian, a little side trick would indeed be a pleasant release. The sight of two soldiers starting to rape a woman turned me on. The two soldiers were then shot (pant's down) by an officer. They deserved it. I am terribly hostile to women—I have two mothers—but even though, as Tim said, you can excuse or rationalize anything, I was ashamed when that movie started.

I must have a lot of that Puritan blood in me. I hear they really got down, too. Right on; sex at home. You'd better believe I'm a sexist and a womanizer. I'm inexorably a victim of their charms. But bodies are bodies; a dead one, a sold one, even your "sister" or your "brother," Tim Gould. It all depends on how she works that body and whether or not she works it for you. Lord love the connubial marathon; if it weren't too late, I'd wait for that holy first-time to get the rush Miss Jones ran into behind that door.

"What a weird flick. What a weird world to have flicks like that around. I'm going into the bathroom." The movies' over. I didn't even get to use my hat. And I'm kinda proud, though; tacitly, which is the way pride always expresses itself.

Cas Heuer

Ensler Elaborates

To the Editor:

It is now Saturday, and not only gray in the day-after effects, but what of tomorrow? And what of Al Goldstein? In a moment of confrontation (which is indeed rare at Middlebury), we often forget that everyone is not on our side, i.e. sees the world the same way. Friday night's debate is certainly an example of this. I don't apologize, I elaborate.

Upon leaving Goldstein and the moment of "scum and come," I was bambarded with voices saying: "Why did you bother to take him seriously? There is no reason to be upset with such an idiot." Or, "You rude bitch, have you no respect for another's point of view?"

First of all, in devout contradiction with Goldstein, I do believe in change, in a dream, in mental and moral liberation, and yes, finally in love. Goldstein represents an attitude which is very serious, and through confronting that attitude, I was trying for the millionth time to take Middlebury seriously. Clearly there must be a reason why on other occasions. Clearly there is a reason why all three showings of **The Devil in Miss Jones** had waiting lines. And, as not to slight the intellectuality of Middlebury students, I am suggesting that maybe people were there because Goldstein and pornography are issues which need to be talked about and felt. Perhaps I am wrong. After viewing the reaction to Goldstein, myself, and other feminists who were in the audience, I may well be.

Goldstein for myself, is not only a manifestation of the illness and depravity of our age, he is also a prime example of a "cultivator"; one who makes money and friends by selling that depravity. It's cheap and it's easy because it's totally static and dependent on a state of being which has stopped trying to make things better.

Let's for example take one of Goldstein's attitudes towards women, if indeed we may call them attitudes. Men beat off, women do not. —Women therefore need meaningful relationships in order to have sex. Thus, women are ignored, and put down, for not only are they unable to indulge in mechanical and depersonalized sex, but Mr. Goldstein seems to be able to find no place for people striving towards intellectual and emotional fulfillment.

What does this say about men? That men not only need depersonalized sex, but they **should** need it, for that is far as the masculine sensibility goes? Come on. There is no man or woman that I know who has ever escaped loneliness or despair through the cultivation of "one night stands."

I need not elaborate any more of Mr. Goldstein's brilliant points. I do need however to ask Middlebury students why they were laughing at this inanities, signing up to be junior "screwers" on campus, (**Screw** magazine representatives), telling me to "stick my thumb up my ass," and finally paying $714 to bring one incredibly perverted side of an argument. If the answer is, for amusement and good times, there are fine comedians and speakers who have developed wits and senses of humor who do not pretend to do more. There is the Alibi and there is your own personal bedroom. Mr. Goldstein had too much of a conscience to be a joker, and although he is unapproachable and unchanging, I do

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ECO

By FRED EARLE

Is Nuclear Power worth the risk? Based on evidence, the emphatic answer is no. Planners of a nuclear-powered economy sell their scheme on the basis of an assumption of a perfectable nuclear teachnology. If there is one message to get through to our representatives in Montpelier and Washington, especially with the threat of a new nuclear power plant in Addison County, it is that nuclear power plant technology is not perfectable.

This technology includes not only the mechanics of the plant, but also protection against sabotage, transportation of fuel, and disposal of waste. A "perfect" security system must guard against the theft of used fuel, ten pounds of which could be turned into a sizable atom bomb. It must also oversee the shipment of nuclear fuel and waste and defend the plant from intrusion.

To transport and dispose of the deadly mixtures of radioactive fuels, elaborate containers are needed. Present technology is unable to produce these. Over 500,000 gallons of radioactive wastes have so far leaked from AEC storage tanks in Hanford, Washington.

This has permanently contaminated the soil and has entered the food chain. Like pesticides and other poisons, radioactive waste materials become concentrated as they move up the food chain and accumulate in body organs. One of the waste materials is Plutonium 239, the most poisonous element known to man. A fully-developed nuclear economy would produce 200,000 pounds of Plutonium 239 every year.

Nuclear power plants now in operation are full of unanticipated technological flaws. At the Vermont Yankee Plant near Brattleboro, there were 17 major shutdowns in 19 months of operation. The control rods for the reactor's atomic pile, supplied by General Electric, were faulty and resulted in $35 million in losses.

In 1973, Vermont Yankee reported 39 "abnormal occurrances" to the AEC. Erratic operation of this plant and others has occasioned frequent periods of "down time" when the plant is not operating; at any one time, about one-third of U.S. nuclear plants are down because of equipment failure. In 1973, New England nuclear power plants operated at only 50% of capacity.

Another flaw resides in the most important safety device in the plant. This is the emergency core cooling system (ECCS), designed to prevent the overheating of nuclear fuel. Should a pipe rupture and cooling water be lost, the ECCS would supposedly flood the reactor fuel to prevent the reactor core from melting and releasing deadly radioactivity. In small-scale tests, the ECCS has failed six times out of six and has never been adequately tested on a large scale.

Environmental Costs

In the various stages of producing nuclear power, 12 environmental costs are incurred:

A. Uranium mining

1. In using uranium ore, expending a non-renewable resource whose estimated supply is enough to last only a few decades.
2. Exposure of miners to Radon gas, with the possible result of cancer.
3. In the vicinity of the mine, the possibility of contamination of the environment with radioactive wastes.

B. Disposal of spent fuel

4. Possibility of accident in transporting radioactive material to the reprocessing plant.
5. Accumulation of radioactive waste discharged to the environment at the plant site.
6. Possibility of eventual escape of radioactive waste held in long-term storage.

C. Reactor (The nuclear pile, control rods, etc.—Here, heat is produced by fission).

7. Air contamination from gaseous radioactive stack discharge.
8. Danger of accident in reactor which could lead to release of great quantities of radioactive gases to the air.

D. Turbine, condenser, and generation of power (Mechanism: Water heated in the reactor forms steam which is driven under high pressure and temperature to the turbine blades. The turbine drives a generator, and the steam goes into a condenser to cool; extra heat is carried away by coolant water).

9. Contamination of water by chemical wastes, i.e. biocides (used to control slime buildup in the condenser) and compounds used to control the acidity of circulating waters.
10. Water contamination from liquid radioactive waste.
11. Thermal pollution of water from plant rejection of coolant water.
12. Finally, the problem of acreage appropriated for transmission lines.

There are so many factors involved in nuclear power production that the entire delicate operation is reminiscent of NASA's space launches. Most were successful, but who will forget the disaster that claimed the lives of three astronauts, this despite all the safety precautions?

To be successful, nuclear technology must be perfect; this seems impossible. If we are to condone continued development of nuclear power plants, we must consider the price future generations must pay.

Unpredictable losses, such as the control rods at Vt. Yankee and overall technological emendations require additional investments. The Vt. Yankee plant, for example, was projected to cost $100 million. To date, it has cost $220 million. The cost to the consumer of its electricity has rise to 2¢ per kilowatt-hour, four times what was promised. Each increment makes it harder to back out.

Toying with nuclear power, we are endangering all life on earth for the next half-million years. (This is the time it takes certain radioactive wastes to disintegrate; until then, they must be isolated from people and the environment.).

The laws of probability dictate that calamity is inevitable, there are so many parameters of possibility involved. Now is the time to demand an end to nuclear plant construction and to support solar, wind, geothermal, and water-generated sources of power.

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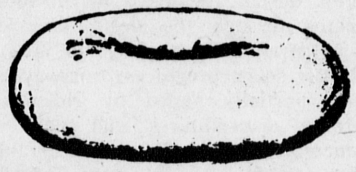
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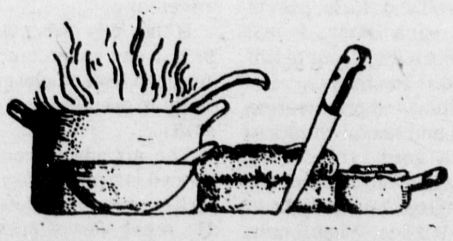
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goldstein...

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for the controversy over Goldstein's appearance was the fear of a dangerous precedent of paying as much as $500 for anyone other than a distinguished scholar. The last speaker to take a $500 honorarium was Raoul Berger, an expert on executive privilege who spoke here last spring. Most speakers, Gay said, using Environmental Quality as an example, receive $50.

There was also the question of paying for Goldstein's family's trip. Gay said that Mrs. Goldstein was instrumental in persuading her husband to come for less than his usual $1,500 fee.

A third reservation about approving the money, Gay said, came from the fact that it was not known how many other speakers for whom money had been approved by the Finance Committee would accept their invitations; but it had been determined by the October 27 meeting of the Forum that there was money to be had, if desired, for Goldstein's appearance.

Gay said that the Forum debate centered on the question of the educational value of such a speaker. "It was a controvrsial topic and we knew we'd get flack whichever way we decided. At times the debate got out of hand, with members speaking out of order and attacking each other personally, but we managed to get it back on an intellectual level." A motion to approve the SSIS request was then approved 16-6-6 in a roll call vote.

letters...

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hope we as a community are not beyond that point.

Some have accused me of being rude and angry in discussion. I do apologize if my rage and emotions happened to express a sincerity about myself and women that has been growing for 21 years. I do apologize if the lady-like qualities of verbal debate were missing in dealing with scum and oppression. But I finally do not apologize if Middlebury students, for the first time in their stay here, were forced to realize that women, men and a whole society are dying from a disease that Al Goldstein is not only carrying, but selling as well.

It is obvious that Goldstein couldn't care less that women, humanity or hope exist. It is obvious that anything anyone said or asked on Friday night was rhetorical. Yet, if we view Mr. Goldstein as a catalyst, as emblem or representative of what we're fighting against, perhaps an emotional confrontation is worth a great deal. When we stop responding personally to offensive and destructive forces, we stop renewing a belief in a positive and potentially evolving Self.

Eve Ensler

Exploiter

To the Editor:

I would like to thank SSIS for producing Middlebury's recent pornography evening. In addition I would like to apologize for the somwhat facetious tone of an earlier analysis of mine which was read over the air on WRMC's **Commentary** program. Although I chose not to attend the movie, I was present for much of Mr. Goldstein's talk. On the whole it was an unimpressive, largely uninteresting event, but a few points were brought up that I found worthy of consideration.

First of all, I thought it noteworthy that Mr. Goldstein considers a need for pornography to be sick. He claims he satisfies such a need with his paper. He does not even consider that to do so is to take advantage of people who are even sicker than he. He is not trying to cure anyone, only to make money. Thus he is an exploiter of humanity, not a benefactor as he so arrogantly assumes.

It is also disturbing to see that he has little or no concern for the effect that his paper has on its readership. The paper has no intent, he said except to make money and satisfy sexual fantasies. But he refused to consider whether these fantasies are being genuinely satisfied or whether the paper was in actuality intensifying the disease. During the questioning he was remarkably unsuccessful in defending his views. The only coherent responses he made were concessions to opposing viewpoints.

He did have perhaps two redeeming viewpoints; 1) That people should be free to do as they pleased as long as they harmed no one else, and 2) I f you are sick you should admit it. I agree with the first statement, but it seems to me, if you are sick, you also have an obligation to try to improve your condition. To strive for health as opposed to spreading your disease to others. After it became apparent that he had nothing else worth listening to, I left.

Usually I would feel apologetic towards a speaker for leaving before he was through. Mr. Goldstein had commenced, however, encouraging anyone to leave if they felt offended, and truthfully, I was offended from the start. Looking back it seems to me that we were much more honest with him than he was with us. His attitude was one of "I've seen an' heard an' eaten it all. You can't tell me nothing I don't already know." He was particularly bigoted towards the women who confronted him. But it was obvious though that many people had done a great deal more thinking than he.

It is not the case, as one student suggested, that Mr. Goldstein is ahead of his time, but that he is at least ten years behind. Interestingly, the only source that Mr. Goldstein quoted was a statement made by authorities in 1912. Let me say that my disagreement with his ideas, attitudes, and his talk does not constitute a condemnation of the man himself. I only pity him. He appeared last Friday night to be both sick and deluded, and I don't think that he lives up to his own standard of morality.

Steve Ongley

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ssis conference...

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discussion of movies and extensive readings from Thoreau and others.

The Devil

The Devil in Miss Jones, shown three times on Friday to capacity crowds is definitely not an average film recommended for family viewing. Many people walked out before it was over, and those who stayed until the end, waiting for some redeeming qualities, were disappointed. In fact, the word used most often to describe it was "gross." This did not stop many from seeing it for themselves and people were turned away at each showing.

The film was free, but College ID's were checked to make sure that no one under eighteen years of age was admitted.

Everyone was handed flyers containing quotations from Mr. Gould and Mr. Goldstein on the subject of pornography, most of which were transformed into paper planes. The film itself could only be described as explicit sexual variations on a theme.

Mr. Goldstein's lecture began at 10:00 at Wright Theatre. He was introduced by Jamie Gregg '75 who stated that the SSIS was not for or against pornography but merely wished to present it as a part of human sexuality. The audience was large and vocal even before Goldstein began to speak, and interruptions were frequent throughout the lecture.

If anyone couldn't take the words, "fuck, suck, cunt, and prick," Goldstein began, they should leave. He also said that he would not accept feminist charges that he was insulting women, or argue with people who thought "oral sex" means talking about it.

Mr. Goldstein based his right to speak in that manner and to publish **Screw** on his freedom of speech, which he defines as "the right to say pussy in a theater of feminists." He also paraphrased John Stuart Mill, in saying that he believes anyone has the right to do and say anything without forcing one's will on another.

According to Mr. Goldstein, pornography is fantasy which fulfills people's need for sex which is detached, alienated, and animalistic. He says that it provides an illuminating and helpful service. For the most part, he feels, men are just looking to "fuck someone," but women are looking for meaningful relationships. In his view, one good thing about women's liberation is that it has made women more aware of their sexual needs.

Goldstein started **Screw** magazine when he felt its need and noticed that many people were willing to buy a paper which expressed their sexual fantasies. He has been arrested and convicted on obscenity charges ten times, but he still publishes the paper because he makes money from it.

Against censorship

He does not believe in censorship of any kind and considers most people "fucked up" by the rules of society. The fact that some people consider "jerking off" (another of his favorite expressions) perverted, according to Goldstein, is a sign that they need to be more open about sexuality. He, personally, has no qualms about patronizing prostitutes, pornographic movies, or massage parlors because he has no hang-ups about sex.

Throughout the discussion period Mr. Goldstein evaded questions that were contrary to his point of view and was at times arrogant and rude. In response to one student's objection to his classification of sex as animalistic, he demanded that they both be equally honest and asked, "Do you masturbate?" At another point during a confrontation with a student who disagreed with his ideas he suggested that she go douche.

While discussing whether pornography was necessary, one student asked if Mr. Goldstein felt that it could have adverse effects on people. He replied that he did not consider consequences when he printed certain articles. When asked how he thought the sale of **Screw** should be controlled, he said that it should be up to the parents.

One student asked if Mr. Goldstein ever became bored by sex and similar things. He replied that he does, but sees himself as "the local pimp; except I work on the printed page."

Mr. Goldstein has often said that he fools around but that if his wife ever did the marriage would be over. When asked to justify this, he asserted that he was not physically prohibiting his wife from doing so but merely threatening her with divorce. He admitted that this is a sexist, chauvinist attitude based in insecurity, but said, "To me marriage is a power trip. It's basically an employer-employee relationship." This one point brought boos from the audience.

The lecture was subject to many interruptions ranging from vocal expressions of agreement and dissent to a flasher. The feeling of the audience charged continually as did the quality of Mr. Goldstein's answers. About the only thing that remained consistent was the amount of four-letter words being thrown around, especially by Mr. Goldstein.

Saturday morning discussion

The Saturday morning discussion was scheduled as a debate, but Mr. Goldstein's opponent failed to arrive. Mr. Gould, however, was present. The discussion between the two men was civil, and after they found that they agreed on the question of censorship, it slipped into a contest of who culd relate the lewdest stories dealing with sex, and ended with the two men shaking hands.

In response to questions after Mr. Gould departed, Mr. Goldstein stated that everything he himself had said the night before was "shit." He also reiterated that he favors total freedom of expression regardless of consequences. This includes the rights of the Ku Klux Klan, fascists and pornographers.

When asked if there was anything that he would not print, Mr. Goldstein said that he is personally repulsed by the sight of a man sexually abusing a six year old child, but that he feels he should be uninhibited enough to print a picture of it.

This was a direct contradiction to his statement of the previous night that pornography is acceptable up to the point of forcing one's will upon another.

Copies of **Screw** magazine, normally 75¢, were distributed free at the discussion.

The purpose of the SSIS in presenting the conference was to let students become aware of pornography and discuss that aspect of human sexuality. They certainly succeeded, as anyone who attended all parts of the conference was saturated with it by the end.

comm. council...

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exams were not a part of the Code, since student self-proctoring would be impossible. But the general Council consensus was that some way must be found to deal with "take-home cheating."

Carol Rifelj (French) specifically mentioned difficult cases like having skilled students proofread others' papers for grammatical errors. Judicial Council member Libby Sayre '75 felt that to make the whole system more effective, every piece of graded work should come under the jurisdiction of the Honor Code and the Judicial Council.

To deal with all objections, and also to determine the effectiveness of the Honor Code, Dean O'Brien moved to form a subcommittee that would recommend necessary changes to the Community Council. The subcommittee would be composed of 4 students, 3 faculty members, and one member of the Administration. The motion passed unanimously. The subcommittee is required to submit its report before the end of winter term.

Sara
get well soon

the middlebury campus

swimming

By ABIGAIL HILMER

This year eight freshmen, eight sophomores, and one junior comprise the Women's Swimming Team. The team is coached by Gretchen Adsit.

On October 21, the team had its first meet against Green Mountain. The Middlebury swimmers took first place in every event. Cindy Rowe, Jody Marvin, Lani Nicholson and Sally Nestler took first place in the Medley Relay with a time of 2:21.5. Katie Lange swam the 200 yd. freestyle in 2:29.8. The fifty yard backstroke, breaststroke and freestyle were won by Mary Lewis 35.3, Wendy King 41.0, and Cindy Rowe 28.7, respectively. Mary Lewis also swam the 100 yard backstroke in a winning time of 4:30.3.

There was an unofficial scrimmage with UVM on Wednesday Nov. 6, primarily so the coaches could get competition times for their swimmers. The next official meet will be the Middlebury Invitational, November 14. The participating schools will be Williams, Skidmore, Plattsburg, UVM and Dartmouth. The meet will begin at 6:30 p.m.

The meets so far scheduled are the UVM Invitational November 23 at 11:00 a.m., Russell-Sage—Jan. 16 there at 3:00 p.m., Dartmouth—Jan. 25, there at 2:00 p.m. and S.U.N.Y., Albany—Jan. 30, there at 6:00 p.m. There is a possibility that other dual meets as well as the New England Swim Championship will be scheduled.

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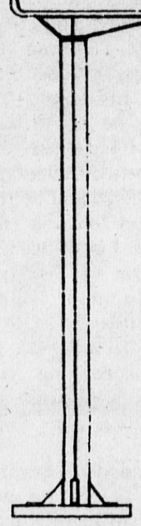

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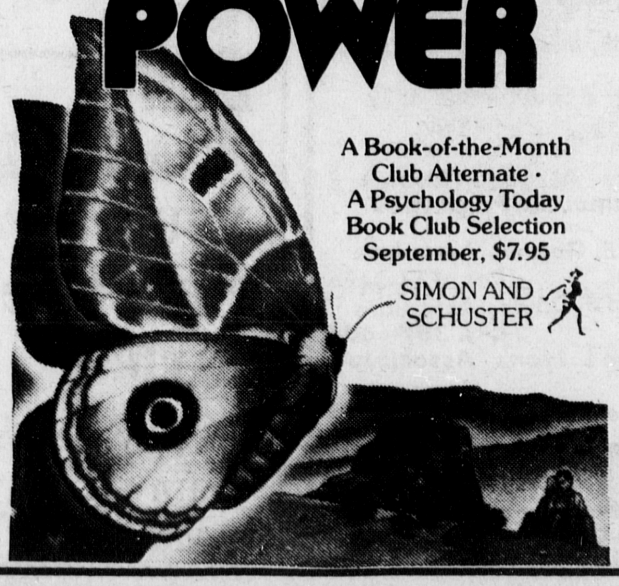

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field hockey goes to tournament

By ELLEN FISHER

The weekend of November 2 and 3, the women's field hockey team went to Andover, Mass. to compete in the North East Field Hockey Association Tournament. This was the first time that Middlebury has played in a sectional tournament and has been able to play other college teams of equal and in some cases, better skills.

Aside from the games with U.V.M. and Williams, Middlebury has had very little or no competition in their season games and the team has not been able to consistently play to the bast of its ability.

The purpose of the N.E.F.H.A. Tournament was to choose individuals from the 25 competing colleges and universities, and to make up the "Northeast" Team. The colleges were divided into Divisions 'A' and 'B' with Middlebury and 12 other teams playing in 'A.'

Each team played two 50 minute games on Saturday and one 60 minute game on Sunday—which were all closely watched by selectors, who were responsible for choosing the individuals that could best play each position.

Saturday morning the Middlebury players, fairly apprehensive but psyched for some good hockey, opposed Northeastern College, known to be one of the top field hockey teams in the Northeast. The first half Middlebury was unable to play up to them; and in fact only controlled the ball and play a few times. They played a defensive, sloppy game showing none of their potential for good hockey and were down 1-0 at the end of the half.

The second half Middlebury looked like a new team having settled down and controlling the play as they should. They played aggressively and well, with the ball predominantly in their possession, but were only able to score once—by Betsy Baetjer. Northeastern scored again and although Middlebury seemed to be dominating the play and outplaying their opponents, they were not able to win—being defeated for the first time in 4 years; 2-1.

The defeat was obviously not welcomed by the Middlebury team but I think that the team was more concerned about playing skillfull hockey, and holding up against stiff competition—and they were not expecting to add another "mighty" win to their record.

In the afternoon Middlebury faced Yale, again very nervous but ready to go all out and meet their match—as they did. The game was tough and fast from the starting bully until the end, and there was no letting up on either side. Middlebury was able to put their fine skills and good team play into action, in a game that was a stiff challenge and were able to hold Yale to a 1-1 tie, with Sue Storer scoring the only Middlebury goal.

The team had met for the second time the tough competition that it had lacked during the season and the Middlebury team was playing up to the opposition, showing that it is the good hockey team that its record promises.

Sunday morning Middlebury opposed Bates College. The 60 minute game was quick from the start with both teams using their top skills to play an aggressive, and tight game of hockey. Middlebury was able to squeeze by with a 4-3 victory, with goals by Laurie Thompson, Edie MacAusland, Betsy Baetjer and Ellen Fisher. Middlebury ended their weekend with a loss, tie and a win, having faced better and more experienced teams (who consistently play teams of good competition)—and able to play up to their level and in many cases beyond, Middlebury has needed this experience for years and now that the team has shown ability to match other top schools of the Northeast it is hoped that they will be able to play some of these teams during the season.

Sunday afternoon after the final games and after a few hours of deliberation the selectors, unable to choose individuals point blank for the Northeast team, recalled about 35 out of the 150 or so players for "trials" in order to see them again, playing with different players from the various teams. From Middlebury: Jan Carney, Ellen Fisher, Lynn Foord, Edie MacAusland and Laurie Smith were asked to play for the selectors.

It was tough to adapt to playing with players other than team members but the level of hockey was without a doubt "tops," and was a good experience for all involved. After some more deliberation, the selectors had reached their decision for the individuals to be placed on the Northeastern team.

Edie MacAusland was named to division "A" first team as left inner and Laurie Smith received Honorable Mention for the second team. Edie will be playing in a tournament on the Northeast Field Hockey Team next weekend where she has a chance to go on to the United States Field Hockey Association Tournament, if chosen.

With the Middlebury field hockey season ending in a 8-0-1 record and the N.E.F.H.A. Tournament games ending with a 1-1-1 record and experience in playing highly skilled teams, the women's field hockey team looks to the future: to remain a strong team able to play and match even the best teams at the collegiate level.

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panthers crush union 31-3

By JIM O'CONNELL

The Panthers closed out their 1974 football season in excellent form trouncing Union 31-3. For a change, the opponents were guilty of many turnovers and Middlebury converted them into scores.

Ed Woodson and the rest of the defense bottled Union up early and kept them near their own goal. It paid off when they fumbled on the 9 and Rod Bicknell kicked a 21 yard field goal. At the start of the second quarter, following a Peter Brakely fumble recovery, Middlebury churned out a sixty-five yard drive led and capped by Tom O'Connor.

After Jim Barrington caused another fumble, Bicknell gallopped forty yards, by guards Mike Goldfarb and Bob Sedeli, down to the 25. A few plays later O'Connor scored on a run around right end through a gaping hole. Jack Leary punched across for the two point conversion and the score was 17-0.

Union then moved on two long passes far enough to hit a field goal on the final play of the half.

The third quarter was sloppy overall but thoroughly dominated by Midd's defense. After two fumble recoveries Middlebury did move and Jack Leary bootlegged in for a score. However, a fifteen yard penalty was assessed and then Union intercepted a Leary pass. A Todd Wadsworth interception gave Middlebury the ball and they knew what to do with it- give it to Tommy O. He had some excellent downfield blocking especially by Billy O'Hare. Middlebury got the touchdown and control of the game.

Union failed on a fourth down attempt and Jeff Ross and O'Connor pushed in for the score. O'Connor's touchdown and Bicknell's conversion made the score 31-3. Then Buddy Chambers intercepted a Union aerial in the end zone after a long kickoff return. Union was forced to desperate heaves and the game and season came to an end.

Union's offense consisted entirely of a few long passes as they were held to 17 yards on the ground. Middlebury was back to "normal" with 322 yards rushing for the day. Middlebury's hard hitting forced five Union fumbles and made Union's offense sputter.

Middlebury didn't complete many passes but they didn't have to as they dominated all other aspects of play. The defensive line was very tough today with Brakely giving one last display of his abilities as a ballplayer.

It was an important game in many respects for Middlebury. They were coming off two consecutive crushing defeats and had to re-establish themselves. No one wanted a 4-4 record and that desire showed in the play on the field. It was not a "play out the game and get it over with" type day. The seniors and the rest of the squad had too much at stake to let down.

A number of seniors closed out their careers today in fine style with Peter Brakely, Tommy O'Connor, Jim Barrington, Mike Goldfarb, Kevin Donahue, Bob Garvie, Bob Keller, and Mark Uppendahl all leaving a tremendous record. In fact, O'Connor set the school career scoring record with his touchdowns today.

Middlebury has been excellent for the last four years and these players have had a big hand in that development. These are a lot of football players to lose but Middlebury should be strong again next year. If holes can be plugged in the secondary the squad looks tremendous with the Freshman Football Machine moving up to the varsity.

Coach Heinecken and his assistants certainly are very pleased with this game and the effort put out by the players all season long. They never stopped trying and I'm sure Union is thinking about that right now.

"b" soccer wrap-up

By TERRY BAER

The "B" soccer team's season was filled with ups and downs. They played well in some games, but in others they lacked the necessary punch Because of this, their record was only 3-5-1.

However, according to their coach, Ron McEachen, their over-all improvement was tremendous. The big question now is whether or not these players will add enough strength to the varsity next year to help the team regain its prominence in New England.

The starters for this year's "B" soccer team were at forward: Chris Cristopher, the team captain, Mike Abend, Reed Figel, Rich Wheelock and Marty Cleary, the team's leading scorer with 3 goals and 3 assists; the Midd fielders were Mark Jackson, Tim Denney, "Bubba" Davis and the fullbacks were Jimmy Everett, Steve Wright, Doug MacLain, and Ty Danco.

The goalies for the "B" Panthers were Dan Franczek and Jim Baird. Coach McEachen estimated that between 20 and 25 players participated in every game.

Coach McEachen saw the turning point for his Panther squad at Johnson State. Until that game, even though the "B" Panthers were in good condition, they seemed deficient skill-wise which was demonstrated by their lack of good ball control.

The game against Dartmouth marked the "B"Panthers' solid improvement. In this game, the Panthers nudged Dartmouth 2-1 giving the "B" team its first victory ever against Dartmouth's Frosh. Against Dartmouth, Dan Franczek, Midd's goalie, was brilliant.

The "B" squad also became more unified after Chris Christopher was made the team captain. When Christopher was injured late in the season, Rich Wheelock's excellent hustle and desire in Chris' place seemed to typify the "B" team's style of play.

Coach McEachen feels his players will have a tough time breaking into the varsity line-up because they only lost one starter, Dave Pentkowski, the team captain, this year. However, he believes a few players could "definitely help the varsity." He said, "It will depend upon the freshmen and sophomores maturing enough through playing summer soccer and much practice.

Will these players provide the strength to form another soccer dynasty at Middlebury? At this point, it is doubtful that they will be any more than a start in the rebuilding program for Panthers soccer. If Middlebury has another good "B" soccer team next season, then the Panthers will be on their way to regaining the recognition as one of the soccer threats of New England.

big blue machine sets record

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The unsung heroes of the Big Blue Machine jelled as a unit and put together a record which looks like it's going to last for quite some time. Many of the players don't know it, but they rose to the top faster than the Dallas Cowboys or the Philadelphia Flyers. They play with the dominance and precision of the great Miami Dolphin and Green Bay Packer teams. They exhibit the spirit and hustle which have become trademarks of the Boston Celtics. They overpower their opponents in a fashion reminiscent of the Bronx Bombers, and they use finesse in a manner similar to that of the Oakland Athletics and Muhammed Ali. "Aw c'mon, nobody's that good" retorts the Panther sports fan. But alas, the average Panther sports fan hasn't seen the Big Blue Machine in action and knows nothing of its achievements.

Sports fanatics will immediately recognize the record-setters as Middlebury's Women's Field Hockey Team. Over a four-year period, the team compiled a record of 25-0-2, the longest unbeaten string of any team in Middlebury's 94-year intercollegiate athletic history. Add to this two victories over Middlebury Union High School, and one sees that the field hockey team went 29 games without a loss over four undefeated regular seasons.

The only recognition the squad has received is a small team photo in McCullough. The 1972 football team got a plaque (now in Mr. Colman's office) featuring front-page "I Don't Believe It" headlines in the Campus. The 1972-73 soccer team got a nice plaque (which now sits in the Field House) after two undefeated regular seasons. These teams certainly deserve this attention, but it is hard to believe that the efforts of the field hockey team have been almost completely ignored.

Middlebury's field hockey team began intercollegiate competition seven years ago, and it has compiled a 35-6-6 record (including NEFHA games) over that period. It has been over the last four seasons that the Panthers have emerged as a powerhouse. Midd outscored its opponents by a 206-20 margin over the last four regular seasons, including an incredible 70-4 advantage this past season. The squad has never given up more than three goals in a single game since it came into existence, and it has scored a high of 16 goals on three different occasions.

The tremendous success of the team goes beyond mere statistics. There has been a tremendous amount of team spirit, especially among the members of the 1974 team. The girls put in a lot of time, get psyched for big games, and generally take their sport quite seriously. On the other hand, they are not recruited to play field hockey, and this enables them to enjoy their sport and avoid being overly burdened by it. Coach Mary Lick and her players work very well together, and this has been essential in the team's performance.

A sport with 11 members on a side requires a lot of teamwork, and the girls have been very successful in bringing out the best in their teammates. The Panthers have had a tendency to play a bit too much on the right side of the field, but this is due mainly to the fact that only one side of the stick may be used. Midd's players have a good command of the basic skills and an excellent knowledge of the restrictive rules. The players rarely complain, preferring to let their vociferous, partisan fans take out any wrath on the referees.

Despite the emphasis on team performance, the girls' individual talents do stand out. The three seniors on the team are quite different from each other, but they will all be tough to replace. Laurie Thompson didn't score much from her right wing spot, but her beautiful crosses and short corners led directly to countless goals. Thomps' endless bundle of energy and ability to chase down long passes will be missed sorely. The stick of Sue Storer (all-time scoring leader) was like a vacuum cleaner in the penalty area. The right inner had a tremendous knack of being in the right place at the right time, as evidenced by her team-leading 25 goals in 1974. Center halfback Gary Wheeler was both the backbone of the defense and an important cog in the offense. Wheels' great lateral pursuit greatly slowed the opposition, and her accurate wrist shot led to numerous Middlebury scoring opportunities.

The five juniors and three sophomores should form the nucleus of another great team next year. Center forward Edie MacAusland (NEFHA "A" Division First Team) is a spectacular stick handler who scores a good number of her goals (team-leading 19 in '73 and 22 in '74) on breakaways. Left inner Betsy Baetjer and left wing Ellen Fisher work exceptionally well together. Betsy has a powerful slap shot, and Fish hits the other forwards with passes in the crease. Right halfback Jan Carney is probably the most consistent player on the squad--she doesn't have those "bad days." Left halfback Debbie Parton is the most spirited on the field--she usually encourages a switch of the field. Fullbacks Martha Fernald and Laurie Smith (NEFHA Honorable Mention) and goalie Lynn Foord must all be praised for not succumbing to boredom. They all come through under pressure, as demonstrated by their clutch performances against Bridgewater, UVM, and their tournament opponents. Recognition should be given to Sally Wood '75 for her superb efforts in the goal for three seasons. Coach Mary Lick must also be congratulated for an excellent job.

As a final word, it should be noted that the unbeaten streak, which came to an end on November 2 in tournament play, may not really be over. After all, the soccer team took the liberty of ignoring its ECAC losses in claiming its unbeaten seasons.